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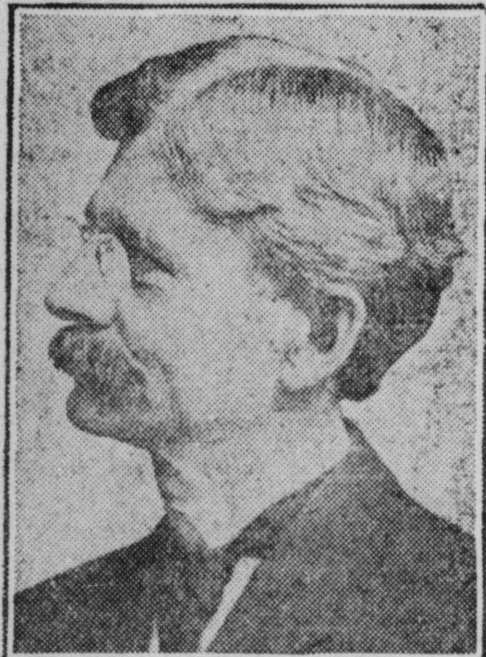
## NEW GOVERNOR

**Thomas R. Marshall Takes  
Oath of Office at  
Noon Today.**

**Delivers an Eloquent Inaugural  
Address, Makes Recommenda-  
tions to General Assembly.**

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—Thomas R. Marshall was today at noon inaugurated as governor of Indiana, the twenty-sixth in the honorable line of this state's chief executives.

The inaugural ceremonies were conducted with traditional pomp and circumstance in the rotunda of the capitol, which was taxed to its capacity by the crowd which gathered to acclaim the new governor. With true democratic simplicity there were no recep-



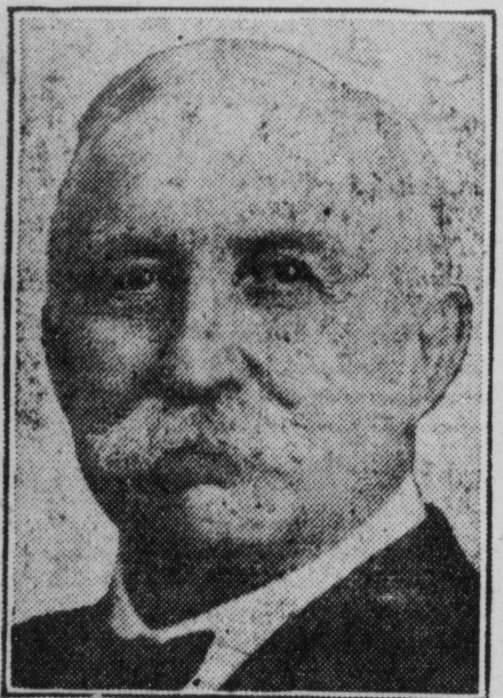
GOVERNOR MARSHALL.

ceptions of seats save only for the members of the legislature and the necessary functionaries of the occasion. Just previous to the governor's inauguration, Lieutenant Governor-elect Frank J. Hall of Rushville was introduced to the senate by Lieutenant Governor Miller and was formally sworn in as lieutenant governor, accepting from his predecessor the gavel of the president of the senate.

### The Inauguration.

Shortly before noon Governor Hanly called with a carriage at the home of Mr. Marshall in North Pennsylvania street and escorted the governor-elect to the capitol, where the members of the general assembly had already taken their seats in front of the stand, a military band having enlivened the scene pending the arrival of the central figures.

Following an invocation by the Rev. George L. Mackintosh, D. D., president of Wabash college, Judge Frank S.



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR HALL.

Roby of the appellate court administered the formal oath of office to Governor-elect Marshall. Retiring Governor Hanly then introduced the new governor to the audience and Governor Marshall entered upon the delivery of his inaugural address, which claimed the closest attention of his large audience, and was frequently and enthusiastically applauded. Following his inaugural address, Governor Marshall turned his attention to the members of the legislature, delivering to that body his first message.

### The Governor's Message.

The governor recommended in his message the employment of an expert to investigate all state offices with a view to promoting economy by the lopping off of unnecessary officeholders and the establishment of fixed and definite salaries. A uniform system of bookkeeping in all offices is recommended, together with an official examination of public accounts. The governor advocates the repeal of the metropolitan police law and the abolition of county councils and township advisory boards. An amendment to the election laws providing general primaries and a popular vote for United

States senator is recommended. The governor urges the enactment of a new and less vague railroad commission law, a provision for civil service examinations; insists upon a business administration of the department of inspection, revision of the insurance laws and amendment of the cities and towns act to do away with useless offices. The curtailing of the numerous state "boards" and "commissions" is urged and an investigation of charges attending the construction of the new school for the deaf and the southeastern hospital for the insane demanded. The legislature is asked to be sure the office of state geologist is worth its cost before continuing the office. The sale of the state forest reserve and the employment of a lecturing forester is recommended. Diligent care of the state educational institutions is recommended, but the legislature is warned against lavish expenditures in that behalf.

When this program was completed Governor and Mrs. Marshall held a public reception in the governor's office, where they met several hundred people.

The inaugural ceremonies will be concluded tonight by a big reception and ball to be given to Governor and Mrs. Marshall by the citizens of Indianapolis at the Propylaeum. The legislature is not expected to get down to business until after Wednesday, when the senatorial caucus will be held.

(Inaugural address on page 3.)

## Traction Talk.

It would seem that the Seymour and Brownstown Construction Co., had failed to make good by agreeing to reply to all questions asked them, but perhaps Rev. Jackson has been called off by wiser heads in the incorporation.

He has not explained in what manner this subsidy is to be returned to the people, but has admitted that it will not be returned.

He has not explained the "five for one" proposition or denied paying for printing of the prospectus of the original company which he may have seen for the first time in our city papers.

He has not explained how he happened to get his figures wrong and make them appear different from what they "used to be" in regard to the financial condition of the city. He did admit that practical men in electric lines, who had gone over the proposition of building west, had turned it down as not worth considering.

The gentlemen have stated very positively that this road would not be built if the subsidy was not voted. It was just as positively asserted that our present interurban would not be built if they were not subsidized, but they are a reality and a good thing for their owners and for our city.

TAXPAYER.

## Great Alteration Sale.

Begins Saturday, January 16 ends positively January 24.

The interior of our store will be more conveniently and economically arranged. Various departments from present locations will be moved to different quarters of the store.

The most radical change will be moving the basement to the second floor to bring same in connection with carpets and draperies.

The ready-to-wear department will also have a different location.

To avoid moving and handling lots of merchandise and to get it out of the way of the carpenters, plumbers and painters, we will show no mercy on former prices nor cost only one aim, to move the goods. We are completing our inventory this week and are making strong allowances to make this a successful money saving opportunity.

This will include practically all departments as many changes are to be made. See hand bills announcing prices the end of the week.

THE GOLD MINE DEP'T STORE.

j11-12d&14w.

## Cooking Ware Free.

Go to Hunters and look at the fine cooking ware given free with every \$1.00 and \$2.00 cash purchase.

d4-tf

The American Alarm clock for all men who have to get up in time and live on time. Sold by J. G. Laupus, Jeweler.

j13d&w.

Sprenger's barber shop is the best

**DREAMLAND  
TONIGHT**

MOVING PICTURES:

"The Angel Child."

ILLUSTRATED SONG:

"Story the Picture Blocks Tell"

ADMISSION 5 CENTS

## Traction Discussion.

(Continued from Saturday)

Let us consider as a single business proposition whether or not we will invest \$40,000 in a much needed school building or give it to private individuals for a R. R. subsidy and do without a school building or look elsewhere for the money with which to build it.

Granting that we have or can have the \$40,000.00 we as voters, taxpayers and business men have to choose what we shall buy with it. We can expend it for a building in which our children can have the advantages of safe, sanitary and convenient school accommodations, where the child of the poor or the rich can have full and equal value for every dollar taken from our treasury. Our children are now denied these, as our old building is repeatedly pronounced by authority unsanitary, unsafe and unsuited for modern school requirements. In fact it is generally recognized by everyone that the present Seymour High School building is a disgrace to such a community as ours.

We can construct a new building and pay for it with this \$40,000.00. This is one way to spend this money. Now for the other proposition. We can donate this \$40,000.00, which is about the amount of the subsidy asked, to three or four people to start them in the rail road business. Then by acting on Mr. Jackson's suggestion we can issue 30 year bonds to obtain other money for school a building, which, as was before stated, would cost the taxpayers an even 100,000.00 principal and interest, in order to make this donation. What do you think of the proposition from the point of view of ordinary business?

If we decide to give this money to the R. R. Company, what are we to get in return? Anything in the way of stock certificates? No. Anything in the way of fares paid? No. Anything in the way of other courtesies extended. No. If one of our laboring men for whose interests they are now so solicitous and who has donated his one, two, five or ten days' work in order to pay his subsidy tax, should happen to get on a car and be short the price of a fare, what? Car stopped? Mr. Laboring Man thrown off and allowed to walk back? Yes.

But we are told that the construction of the road will be such a great thing for the laboring man. Let us consider briefly the relative benefits to be derived in constructing a school building and this rail road.

The material used in school building, brick, concrete, lumber, plumbing, in fact almost every article is either made or sold in Seymour.

The material used in rail road, steel rails, cross ties, copper wires, poles, in fact almost no article made or sold in Seymour.

Nearly every dollar of the \$40,000.00 spent for school building will offer an opportunity for some home laborer either in the actual work of construction or in the materials used.

Nearly every dollar spent in materials for the rail road (by far the greater part of the expense of building it) will not give any home laborers an hour's work.

It does offer 25 or 30 men with teams a few months' work on the grades, and a few men work in laying the ties and rails, and setting the polls. But \$40,000.00 is certainly a pretty stiff price to pay for this.

What about the laboring man who does not have a team or who already has a job or does not care for a job of the character mentioned? If he owns a little home worth 1000.00 he will have the privilege of contributing 10.00. If he rents he probably will receive an invitation to pay an additional 1.00 a month rent; for as you note, Mr. Mercer tells us property values will advance and rent must go up with this, you know. Business is business.

Now Mr. Mercer gives an elaborate array of tabulated figures which he might have placed under the caption: "A table showing how the payment of a subsidy tax is made easy by each allowing the other fellow to pay it." He places the amount of taxes which the corporations are to pay at 44 per cent. This at once disposes of a large sum which of course no one has to pay.

Now as a matter of fact the 3135.00 which he states the local corporations pay comes as directly out of the pockets of our people as though assessed to them as individuals. It is, however, the other items of 9143.00 which he states foreign corporations are to pay that jolts hardest our boasted American spirit of "The Square Deal". Take the B. & O. R. R. as an example. This corporation will be the largest individual taxpayer both here and in Brownstown.

It has done and is doing probably more toward the growth and development of Seymour than any other insti-

tution in our midst. If this subsidy carries it will be forced to pay liberally toward installing a competitor to take away its own business. When we think of the B. & O. as a great corporation we are inclined to shut our eyes to such an injustice and ease our consciences by saying: O! it is only a corporation. But when we remember that the rich and the poor are continually exchanging places with each succeeding generation, it is easy to believe that much of the holdings of these corporations are in the hands of the comparatively poor.

To force any man or woman, for they are individuals as we are, under the semblance of law to contribute to an enterprise like this which can not possibly be of benefit to them and which as in this case would be doubly injurious, outrages every element of fair dealing as between man and man.

In this connection it has been stated, with what authority I do not know, that the B. & O. will certainly resent such an injustice and that it is in as position to make us sorely regret our folly.

Mr. Mercer speaks of the people tributary to this line as the best and thriftiest in Southern Indiana. To this I am ready to add my testimony to the same fact. I am personally acquainted with these people and I know every mile of the route between here and French Lick. Many of the people along the entire route are my personal friends and acquaintances and have been since childhood.

There are no better or more thrifty people to be found anywhere. Not a few of them have been former patients of mine. For this reason there is probably no one in Seymour that would profit more in dollars than I would by a rail road through this territory. Since this is true and since the men who are asking this subsidy are my friends I feel that it is plain that I have nothing either personal or mercenary in opposing this project.

I am opposed to voting this subsidy: 1. Because, knowing the route and the people as I do, I am convinced that a road over this line is a certainty as soon as the money markets open up sufficiently to cause capital to seek investments.

2. Because I believe subsidies generally are contrary to business methods, that they are wrong in principle, vicious in their application and disappointing in their results.

3. Because, the last time we were asked to vote a R. R. subsidy we were assured, as now, that the road would never be built without a subsidy, yet we got our road in less time and a better road than we should had the subsidy people built it. Incidentally we saved ourselves some \$80000, in the transaction as they were asking 2 per cent.

4. I am opposed to voting this subsidy because the company while talking of going further, is not bound to go beyond Brownstown, and, as Mr. Mercer states it would necessitate 250 or 350 daily passengers to make it self supporting. This is at least 3 times as many as can be reasonably expected. Then another Seymour and Rockford junk experience plus our \$40000.

5. Because then discrepancies in the estimates of cost of building the road and the proportion of this cost paid by the subsidy. Mr. Mercer who is known to have consulted with Mr. Thompson, estimates the cost of construction at \$230,000. Mr. Jackson, in a type written itemized estimate which I have before me, makes the cost \$318538. (This includes 4 cars.) While an apparently fair estimate based on the \$22000 assessment for the Seymour and Louisville line in Seymour and Jackson township certainly indicates that the \$40000 would build and equip the road through our township.

6. Because Mr. Fiske who was the chief engineer in building the Louisville line and who was the only practical railroad man who has ever been identified with this project, so far as I can learn evidently figured that every dollar paid as a subsidy could be returned as profit and so virtually stated in the prospectus he issued.

7. Because there seems to be an organized effort to push this subsidy proposition through and to force this good thing on the people whether or no.

8. Because by starting a company that has not sufficient confidence in its own business to finance it with its own money is more likely to defeat than to procure the very thing we all so much desire: Namely, an efficient railroad west through the proposed territory. Railroad men who really meant business did not establish offices and ask subsidies in building our line north and south, but built the roads and then established their offices and asked the people for their business.

9. Because we can use this \$40,000.00 for two many other necessary purposes. In other words we need it in the city's business.

J. K. RITTER.

## Traction Argument.

To the Editor:—

The discussion of economic problems must be based upon economic values. All militant forces should be submitted to careful analysis with a view to arriving at an economic truth. This can never be done by personal abuse, nor the indulgence of a destructive passion. The glowing enthusiasm of the optimist is not a safe guide; neither are the warnings of the pessimist. Therefore, all that suggests graft; all that suggests envy; all that suggests the mere boosting of any personal interest, without regard to the general good, should be eliminated from the Interurban controversy and the case considered on its own merits.

We admit that the taxpayers of this city have endured many rank provocations with remarkable patience, and some recent transactions can not be classed with the legitimate fruits of ideal government; but these are matters which should be dealt with in their proper time and place, and should not be an essential part of this discussion.

In his very readable article in the Saturday issue of the Republican, Dr. Ritter falls into one serious error. He assumes that this measure is already tainted with graft, and that the whole subsidy system is an abuse of the taxing power.

We can not accept that conclusion.

It has always been considered good economy and good practice to help one another. In rendering aid to the interurbans we can not deny that we derive a corresponding benefit for ourselves. In helping to establish it we add to our own comforts and those of our children. We have yet to hear any one say that the building of this line is not going to profit the people of Seymour. All admit that it is the most important enterprise that has knocked at our door in half a century.

Were it a manufacturing establishment, employing five hundred people, the merchants of Seymour would raise the bonus or break a lame-thing in pulling for it. The fact is, this line will connect us with a thousand farmers, any one of whom is just as valuable as a factory hand; and they are not going to pick up and move away just after pay-day.

We believe it is the intention of Mr. Thompson to deal honestly with the people. He is a gentleman of considerable means, and unimpeachable integrity. He has lived among us for twenty-five years, and we are very sure that he would not sacrifice a tithe of his own good name for twice, or thrice, the amount of money involved in this project. A thousand men in Jackson county who know him better than the writer does will bear witness to that fact. He, alone, should be sufficient guarantee of good faith to satisfy any doubting Thomases.

Mr. Jackson has been a resident of this city for five or six years. Having occupied a pulpit in one of our churches nearly all of that time, we know little of his resources or business ability. We have no reason to doubt his integrity in this undertaking, and inasmuch as it is necessary that the road be ready for operation before the subsidy is available, there can be no reason for any distrust.

Mr. Holtan is a stranger to the writer. So much for the men.

What will they do with the franchise and the bonus?

The pessimist will tell you that they intend to sell them to some other company for what they can get and pocket the money. We freely grant the possibility, but regard it as being extremely improbable. Who would buy? So far as anybody knows, no one is in the market, nor is it likely there will be soon. The road must be built within a year, and as it will require about a year to build it, there will be no time to hawk the franchise over the country after bidders. The Irwins do not want it. They have been urged and importuned repeatedly to build this line without any encouraging response whatever. The same may be said of the Louisville people. Who else could want it? If anyone can answer, by all means, let them make the matter public at once.

The company asking for the franchises has caused it to be published that it is the intention to organize another company, employing local capital, to make up the difference between the cost of construction and the subsidy raised by taxation. This is neither impossible nor improbable, and the only regrettable feature is that it was not done before the subsidy was asked for. It would have increased public confidence. Mr. Thompson has stated this fact to the writer, and there can be no cause for doubting it. The subsidy would become one of the assets of the company, and any taxpayer will have the right to buy stock, if he cares to, and thus share with all of the other stockholders in the benefits derived. Shares will doubt

less be written in small denominations to accommodate the small investor. The investor will have every means of knowing what he is buying, and there is no possibility of either graft or high finance behind the proposition.

The whole case resolves itself into the simple fact that Mr. Thompson and his company are willing to undertake to raise the remainder of the money necessary to put the road in operation if the people are willing to do their share. They are willing to do this because they feel the need of the line, and have enough confidence in the project to risk some money in it.

Instead of being made targets for abuse, they should have the sympathy and help of every resident of this city.

Perhaps the most peculiar and inconsistent phase of the situation is the fact that, although the desire for the road is universal, those who should have the deepest concern in it are either in opposition or non-committal.

The attitude of many of our merchants is unexplainable. Those who were in business fifteen years ago, when the train service on the B. & O. was favorable, know that Seymour lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in trade from the west, when the service was changed. Such figures are problematical, but we have little doubt that the merchants of Seymour have lost a half million dollars in profits by the suspension of that train service.

Petitions and delegations of people from Seymour have gone to B. & O. headquarters, urging the restoration of that train service, all to no effect. The merchants have fumed and fussed about their losses, and many have dropped out of the race entirely, but the train service gets worse instead of better. Now, when there is a substantial means of acquiring a service ten-fold better than the B. & O. ever did or can give, they close up like clams and whisper among themselves something about graft. (The idea of Jim Buck Thompson turning grafter! Jim Buck—who has always stood shoulder to shoulder with Seymour through thick and thin.)

Just imagine, if you can, what mode of reasoning could induce the merchants of Seymour to refuse their aid toward bringing one-third of the county here to trade. The products of three-fourth of White river bottoms, the richest land in Indiana, owned by the richest and thriftiest farmers in Indiana, are shut out from Seymour because of insufficient transportation facilities. These people, the very cream of the county, are beseeching us for a small contribution toward providing means to come here to spend their money, and are met by an indifference that would shame a wooden Indian.

The territory this traction line proposes to reach supports five flourishing banks, which is more than half of all the banks in the county. These banks are all prosperous and well supplied with deposits. The capital stock of one of them is rated higher than that of any other bank in the county. A glance at the map of the county will show that in this territory are hundreds of the very best farms in the State, producing annually millions of dollars worth of grain, stock and produce, very little of which finds its way to Seymour because of the inconvenience of present facilities for travel east and west.

Merchants! Why don't you wake up and get busy while you can? Look at the map and see for yourself the mines of wealth over which you are sleeping. You did not regard the tax a moment when you voted overwhelmingly for the court house, which you never needed. Now, that you have a chance to avail yourself of means of riding to the court house in less time than you could walk to it if it were here, and at the same time provide the means for the people at the other end to come to you, you will be doing the worst day's work you ever did if you vote away that opportunity.

C. S. MERCER.

Seymour, Ind., Jan. 11, 1909.

NOTE.—In his article published in the Republican Saturday, Dr. Ritter does the Seymour & Brownstown Construction Co. an injustice in inferring that my recent article was inspired by that company, or any member of it. Not a word ever passed between Mr. Jackson and myself concerning the measure; I never saw Mr. Holtan, and have no acquaintance with him. I did ask Mr. Thompson, more than three weeks ago, if he was interested in the project, and told him on my own initiative, that I intended to support the subsidy and would probably prepare an article for publication.

C. S. M.

Prof Kirk, the noted Palmist and Adviser of Chicago, has arrived. He is located at Mrs. Meek's residence on 514 Indianapolis avenue. For a few days he will give his famous two dollar readings for 50 cents.

The American Alarm clock, a reliable time keeper that won't let you over sleep. For sale by J. G. Laupus, Jeweler.

j13d&w.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.



## Rules of Etiquette to Be Observed at a Moslem Table.

In Morocco one meets strange dinner customs, customs that by no means appeal to the more delicate taste of the Anglo-Saxon.

The house of the Moor, while covered with white plaster, and therefore of a cheerful hue, is by no means equally light inside, for its walls have no windows on the outside and the entrance is by a heavy gateway, for the houses are built for defense as well as homes. Usually in addition to the gateway there are strong doors of wood.

The rooms are dark, low and narrow and have high ceilings, a room nine feet wide by thirty feet long and twelve feet high is a common inside measurement. These rooms, screened, as they are, from the hot Morocco suns, are cool, and, having comfortable divans and soft rugs, are most restful looking.

While these rooms are protected from the sun, they have a view opening on the courtyard, for the houses are built around gardens or courtyards, and the courtyards are often tiled in squares in white and blue or white and black. The fountain in the center has cactus or palms growing about it, and as the courtyard has no roof, sufficient light finds its way through the green shutters to the inmates.

A balcony supported by stone pillars runs around the courtyard, forming a shelter from either rain or sunshine, and sometimes a network of cords is stretched across the top of the yard, and over this trails of green, creeping vines grow, and add still further to the inviting aspect of the walled garden.

Dinner with the Moors is, as with other nations, the important meal of the day. The guests are seated at a large, round table, having six legs about a foot long; the shortness of the table's legs enables the guests to sit cross-legged on the floor, and in the center of the table is placed a large earthen bowl, with a beehive-shaped platter, grass cover. A slave removes the cover and a pile of yellowish-looking rice, called "kook kook" rounded up mound shape, comes into view, and into this, after Allah has been duly praised, each guest thrusts his hands and passes the oily looking mass to his mouth as expeditiously as possible. In addition to the rice, which forms the groundwork, so to speak, of the meal, there is sugar, young birds, meal, olives, eggs and other curiously mixed ingredients. Occasionally the host will fish out an unusually inviting (if morsel which he presses upon some guest.

As soon as one course has been finished another bowl takes its place, and, as there are about twenty in the company of the meal, their consumption takes some time, despite the speed made in dipping it out.

Between each course a slave passes around the table with a brass bowl of goodly size, a can of water and a towel—just one towel—and each guest washes his mouth, hands and arms in turn, all using the same towel. When the last course is consumed there is another turn at praising Allah, and the dinner is ended, amid—Heaven save the unfortunate Anglo-Saxon present—loud belchings from the guests, each striving to make a louder sound than his fellows, so as to indicate the entire satisfaction of his stomach and his appreciation of his host's generous fare.

## Eyesight Restored.

After being blind for thirty-six years Miss Alice Hollis of New York sees again. Sight has been restored to her, and although her vision is not perfect, she can read typewritten lines with eyes. She easily found her way around New York. Miss Hollis left her today for her home, Port Huron, Mich. She was stricken with blindness when 13 years old, yet, possessed of supreme courage, she never bewailed her lot.

"Of course, I am a happy woman now," she said, "but I do not know that I am happier than I was before. I never allowed my blindness to make me unhappy, and when I went to Germany to consult Dr. Pagenstecher I made up my mind that if my sight was not restored I would be content. But it was my duty to try to regain my sight."

Miss Hollis traveled alone from Port Huron to Weisbaden, Germany. She does not speak German, but she had armed herself with a letter in German which told of her purpose and destination. She passed the night at a Rotterdam hotel alone, made almost a day's journey to Weisbaden and entered Dr. Pagenstecher's sanitarium. He performed several severe operations on her eyes, with the happy result that has been described. Her brave, self-reliant journey from Port Huron became known at Weisbaden, and many persons visited her and brought her flowers. One day the Empress of Germany called at the sanitarium, and on being told of Miss Hollis went to her room and conversed with her for ten minutes. Miss Hollis gained a literary and musical education at the Michigan institute for the blind. Her mother died seven years ago. Since then Miss Hollis has supported herself by teaching music and taking a few lodgers, doing the housework herself.

## Will Offer a Prize.

At the monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Opera company, in the New York Opera house, Mr. Gatti-Casazza addressed the directors on the subject of American opera. His remarks had so much effect on the Metropolitan Opera company that they made public recognition of the fact that a prize will be offered for an opera composed by an American. The company, moreover, will guarantee to mount the work for a number of performances at the Metropolitan.

"I have been in this country long enough," Gatti-Casazza said, "to realize that there has been next to no effort made to encourage an American composer to write an opera score. I find no traces of any such attempt in the history of opera in this country. That is more than incomprehensible to me from the fact that Americans have impressed themselves on every other kind of music. My directors have arranged to pay a large price, which has not yet been definitely settled, for the best operatic score composed by a musician born in the United States."

## Reels.

There is no dance like a Scotch one. Reels form the best and most natural method of dancing now in existence. To reel reels and eightsoes splendidly done by charming women and by fine men in kilts to the tune of the pipes in a great paneled hall in a Highland castle is to obtain one of the most exhilarating of spectacles.—Liverpool Daily Post.

## Had No Stinger.

Stingless bees were pursued through Guatemala all last summer by G. P. Engelhardt, and the party for the results of his chase, supplemented by some specimens, before the Entomological society, in the museum of natural history, New York city.

"How do you distinguish a stingless bee from a stinger?" asked one member of the society.

"Feel them," said Mr. Engelhardt. "I found none that stung."

"Is there any distinction in their buzz?"

"No, it is in their bite. The stingless ones have blunt stingers like a dog with filed teeth."

"How about the honey?"

"Oh, the stingless product lacks dash. It is like an oyster stew without pepper and trimmings."

The specimens of the minus stinger variety, like the good, died young, and there were none hardy enough to live until they reached New York, where everybody gets stung.

## CHEESE IN 200 VARIETIES.

Experts in Department of Agriculture Make List of Kinds.

Experts at the department of agriculture have been at work again and the result is an interesting, if somewhat technical, dissertation on cheeses, how they are made, what they are made of, and all the details connected with the business, says the Omaha Bee. The experts announce, in an introductory note, that there are 220 known varieties of cheese and that two of these are at all alike except that they have milk in some form as the basis. Milk is the foundation of all cheese, but the superstructure may be made of anything from sage to soapstone, depending upon the whim of the cheese builder and the taste of the consumer.

Cheese making is one of the oldest arts, or trades, or habits, under whichever classification. It was an article of diet back in the hazy times of history and has never lost out with changing fashions. It is found in the plains of South America, on the shores of the Mediterranean, in the passes of the Alps, on the banks of the Rhine, and the Rhone, on the steppes of Siberia, in the cottages of the peasants, in the palaces of princes, and on lunch counters of the civilized and semi-civilized world. Age does not wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of cheese. There are cheeses in existence and growing stronger every day that are older than any existing government. One particular cheese is mentioned as being over 200 years old and reflecting great credit on the family that possesses it. Over in Switzerland they have a pleasant custom of making a cheese of the year, and eating it at his funeral feast or at the funeral of his son or grandson.

## A Hopeless Case.



The Jovial Person—At least you will try to celebrate Thanksgiving in the proper spirit.

The Gloomy Man—I suppose so, but I don't see much prospect of success. If I don't have a turkey and mince pie dinner, I'll feel slighted, and if I do I'll have indigestion.

## Thanksgiving.

(Mind what I say.)

Cullud folks' best

Holiday.

Lor'dy! how I

Love to see

All these good things

Spread 'fore me.

'Lasses sweet an'

Pancakes fat.

'Taters cooked in

Possum fat;

Risin' biscuits an'

Baked jes' right,

Hominy of

'Pinky white;

Stewed turnips,

Corn an' beans—

That is what good

Eatin' means.

Good ole ham an'

Spare ribs, too.

Pumpkin pies,

Jes' one or two,

Honey cake an'

Apple sauce.

With a cup o'

Sassafras;

Top it off with

Jes' a tug

Of ole Bourbon

From the jug.

Doctor, gimme

Some'n' quick,

'Cause this nigger's

Powerful sick.

Ole Thanksgiving is

Mean to me,

'Pears jes' like we

Can't agree.

—The Bohemian Magazine.

## All Will Be Careful.

While inclined to view the business and industrial outlook optimistically, James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railroad who is in New York, declares that matters must move forward all over the country, but it is not well to move forward too rapidly and we must not put too much on Brother Taft's shoulders at once. A good deal of work remains to be done. Mr. Taft cannot do it all. Several millions of people must co-operate in doing it. Construction, whether in roads or branches, is going to be carried on conservatively. Railroad managers are going to look into propositions of new construction much more closely before they authorize extraordinary expenditures."

## The Grocer's Natural Mistake.

Mr. Dash was a grocer with lofty social aspirations, and he decided it would be beneficial to his status to join the local golf club. In due course he presented himself on the links, faultlessly dressed and secured the services of a hardened caddy. The youth appeared dubious from the outset, but when, at the first vigorous onslaught, a peppering of Mother Earth was sent into his eyes and gaping mouth he became positively disgusted.

"You're making a mistake, mister," he said, pointedly. "It's no 'customary to put the tee in the caddy at gowf!"

—Tid-Bits.

## Uncle Ben Liked Her.

A Kansas City girl recently married a man who lives in one of the smaller nearby towns and went there with him to live. The bridegroom was naturally eager that his relatives should like his bride and as one, an old farmer, voiced no complimentary opinion in his hearing he at last asked:

"Uncle Ben, what do you think of my wife?"

"Wal, for a fact, George," responded the old fellow, "you shore outmarried yourself."—Kansas City Times.

## FOR THE LADIES.

## When I Have Time.

When I have time so many things I'll do  
To make life happier and more fair  
For those whose lives are crowded now  
With care;  
I'll help to lift them from their low despair.

## When I have time.

When I have time, the friend I love so  
I'll know no more the many toiling days;  
I'll feel her feet in pleasant paths at  
ways,  
And cheer her heart with words of  
sweetest praise.

## When I have time.

When you have time, the friend you hold  
so dear  
May be beyond the reach of all your  
sweet intent;  
May never know that you so kindly  
mean.

To fill her life with sweet content,  
When you have time.

Now is the time. Ah, friend, no longer  
wait  
To scatter loving smiles and words of  
cheer  
To those around whose lives are now so  
drear;  
They may not meet you in the coming  
year.

## Now is the time.

Woman's Influence.

The mission of women is two-fold, mother of the race and as the uplifting influence which elevates man above the rest of animal creation and places him on a par with the angels.

It is this respect for her prerogatives are divine, for she holds the commission of God and becomes the most powerful force in the world.

She is the sunshine of mortal life, casting the radiance and warm glow into the dark places of earth.

Woman's influence is not to be measured by the parallels of latitude or meridians of longitude.

It stretches around the earth in loving lines and extends beyond sun and stars to the portals of heaven.

Where is the mortal who has not experienced some results from woman's mission?

He is not in the world, nor has he ever been in this world.

From the dawn of life to the last dying flicker going out among the shadows, woman ever stands to soothe, to comfort, to bless.

See her bending over the cradle of life, the very hope of her soul centered in the tiny form lying there.

No matter what its after life may be she has given a child to God and an heir to the kingdom of heaven.

Her influence will never leave that child until she or it has been called by its Father and Creator to render an accounting of earthly existence.

The waves of temptation and sin may swirl around it in its after life and eventually engulf it in their midst, but none the less a mother's love will follow it into the depths and a mother's prayers will intercede in its behalf before the great white throne, imploring forgiveness and mercy.

By what standard can you measure the length and breadth, the height and depth of a mother's love?

See the fond wife as she twines her loving arms around him to whom she entrusted her all, how she counsels, advises, urges, beseeches, prays, how she saves from himself the wavering and vacillating one, saves him from temptation and keeps his feet on the road of honor.

See the devoted sister whose only anxiety is some wayward brother who has wandered from the sweet influence of home.

How she petitions for his return, how she implores the God of love to bring him back again into the sweet circle of her love and her care.

Mothers, wives, sisters, wait a high and holy purpose to link earth and heaven together in a chain of love.

Woman! without her the world would be a desert barren, uninhabitable.

Good women distill a fragrance around them as flowers exude a perfume and fragrance on the summer air.

Who can draw the picture of a good woman?

As well try to paint the glories of heaven.

No pen, no tongue, no brain can describe a good and virtuous woman, nor can the greatest master transfer her to canvas.

The canvas might reflect her physical beauty, but it is an insensate, inanimate thing without life or soul.

She cannot be described and no substitutes can take her place.

To realize her we must come within her sphere, see her and feel her influence upon our characters and lives. I defy any one to do wrong who is under the spell, the magic I might call it, of her presence.

She is the most potent power for good in the world.

The virtuous woman blesses the world, the cheerful woman makes it a place fit to dwell in, transforms a Hades into a paradise.

Every woman can be cheerful, every woman can do good if she so wills it, and she can please if she wants to please, for the ability to please comes from the wish to please.

Try to live such a life, 'tis not hard, commence with little things such as kind words and smiles and you will find you will draw out latent qualities that will surprise yourself. See that every day you do some kind act, bring comfort to some one in need of aid and sympathy, cast a ray of sunshine into some dark corner, and thus you will build for yourself the beautiful structure of a good life and do the world good for your presence.—Madison C. Peters in Exchange.

## A Useful Table.

Here are answers to every "how much" question that can arise on baking day.

One cupful of sugar will sweeten 1 quart of any mixture to be served chilled or frozen.

One teaspoonful of extract will flavor 1 quart of custard or pudding.

One tablespoonful of extract will flavor 1 quart of mixture to be frozen.

One level teaspoonful of salt will season 1 quart of soup, sauce or vegetables.

The ordinary French dressing (3 tablespoons oil, 1½ tablespoons vinegar, ¼ level teaspoonful salt, ¼ level teaspoonful pepper) will moisten 1 pint of salad.

One tablespoonful of water or milk should be allowed for each egg in an omelet.

Allow four eggs to each quart of milk in making cup custards.

Allow from four to six eggs to each quart of milk in making a custard to be turned from the mold.

Rice will absorb three times its measure of water and a larger quantity of milk or stock.

One ounce of butter and ½ ounce of flour are used to thicken 1 cup of liquid in making a sauce.

Allow 2 level teaspoonfuls of baking powder to each cupful of flour when no eggs are used.

## A Hustler.

Miss Grace, who is employed by a London firm in a confidential capacity, was told by her principals that they wanted her to keep a business engagement in New York at noon, August 6.

In order to do this, she sailed from Southampton, July 29, on the new Adriatic. She cleared the customs at 11 o'clock August 6 and reached her en-

gagement, which was in West Eleventh street, New York, before 11:30 o'clock. A quarter of an hour was necessary to complete the business in hand, and shortly after noon Miss Grace was at the White Star line dock, aboard the Baltic, for her return trip. She got to London at 10 o'clock on the evening of August 14, and was at her desk at 9 o'clock the next morning with a report of the interview, in time to meet an engagement in connection with it.

With the help of the helms of steamboats, at the heads of great ranches, chief owners of railroads and as winners of Alpine records there is small reason for wonder because of the activity of Sister Suffragette in London.

The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that moves the world in more ways than one in these days of the Twentieth century.—Exchange.

## Husbands and Wives.

About seven times out of ten, when a man hurts his wife's feelings, he does not know she is hurt. Many times he does not know she has been hurt until the falling temperature gives him pause. Meanwhile, she is battling with a bruising sense of wrong and gnawing little doubts of his affection and a dreadful suspicion that she is not the woman that he ought to have married. She longs to clarify her perturbed soul with speech. She recalls the misunderstanding in their days of courtship which ended in such a rush of light and happiness. Let us suppose that she does speak. He is bewildered, but promptly penitent—at first. Happy are they both if she shall discover in time that men do not enjoy clearing up showers so much as women. He feels himself an awful brute to have hurt her, and he is grateful to be forgiven; but he would be more grateful if she could forgive him without a reconciliation.

And he has some reason. A quarrel is an accident that might happen to any married pair; but a reconciliation is the premeditated darn which confesses the poverty of their affection. But women do not on explanations and reconciliations and the prostrations of remorse. Such darkling pleasures are not for men. They would at last try getting intoxicated on ice-cream! Sometimes I think their instinct in the matter is truer and more delicate than ours. But under the surface is always the same thing, our pathetic craving for the assurance of love.—Octave Thanet, in Harper's Bazar.

## How to Bring Up Your Daughter.

Unfortunately there is a type of mother who always seems to think that a daughter is always a child and never reaches an age of responsibility. Poor, crushed creatures these young women are. Many of them dare hardly call their souls their own. They are not allowed to choose their friends—the mothers see to that—and the consequence is that they are probably made to conform with companions who have no tastes in common with them, and the unhappy girls are deprived of one of girlhood's greatest charms—congenial company.

But some mothers go a step further than this; they will not allow daughters to invite friends indoors. The girls are allowed to attend at this house, that house, and the next house; but as for inviting the girls of these houses in return, that they dare not do. Naturally the unfortunate girls get talked about, and in time wear a crushed, disappointed look.

The young women are brought up in such a manner that the male society is looked upon as a positive sin, and the years pass and they find out one day that they are old maids, and nothing more; but the mothers still keep a tight hold of the reins.

As for housework, why the mothers won't trust them to do anything in this line, and so they grow up useless in every way.

What if the parents die? What becomes of these unhappy girls? They can do nothing, and if the fathers die first, and the mothers follow, and the girls are unprotected for, their outlook is indeed a blank one.

A mother's duty is so to train a girl that she will turn out a useful member of society—one ready to take up the duty of wife and mother; but if parents persist in crushing daughters, and treating them constantly as children, the girls become failures in life, and through no fault of their own. The natural tendency of the individual bent of mind, being stunted, one can only expect the girls to grow up insipid, sickly types of womanhood.—New Orleans Picayune.

## The Teacher on Horseback.

The appointment of traveling teachers is the novel method recently adopted by the ministry of public instruction to combat illiteracy in the Abruzzi.

The percentage of illiterates among the inhabitants of the Abruzzi has always been very high, and recent statistics show that despite the fact that many schools have been opened in the towns and villages within the last five years, 68 per cent. of the population is still illiterate. The cause of this condition, which is limited to the Abruzzi, was variously explained.

The anti-clerical members of the board of education were convinced that the clergy opposed elementary instruction lest the peasants should lose their religious faith, while others put forth the theory that the inhabitants of the Abruzzi had been ignorant and unlettered for centuries and consequently they had lost the aptitude to learn.

Prof. Emidio Agostinoni discovered the real cause. He noticed that the government schools in the towns and villages were not well attended, because the boys were not willing to go to them but because they could not.

The majority of the inhabitants in the Abruzzi are shepherds, and they spend nine months out of every year in the mountains, living in huts and tending their flocks. Signor Agostinoni therefore suggested to the ministry of public instruction the plan which has now been adopted, but only as an experiment.

Instead of having schools with teachers and empty benches, why not send the teachers up to the mountains where the boys are and hold classes there, he asked. The plan pleased some influential members of the board of education, and fifteen teachers were accordingly furnished with horses and instructed to ride out every day and beat the country for pupils. Where they found boys or men willing to learn they were to stop and teach.

The fifteen traveling teachers have their hands full, as to their great surprise they found that the shepherds, young and old, are not only willing to learn to read and write but that they are very quick and intelligent.

The number of teachers will soon be increased and next year's statistics will show that the percentage of illiterates in the Abruzzi has greatly decreased.—New York Sun.

## How to Be Popular.

Where is the boy or girl who does not want to be popular among their schoolmates?

I would not give much for the chance of one who does not have such a wish. When one does not care what others think of him, he is in danger of becoming very low and base.

One of Solomon's proverbs says "A man who has friends must show himself friendly."

Emerson shortened that proverb so as to read in this way: "If you would have a friend, be one."

The person who is kind and obliging

## NEW YORK EVERY DAY

Israel Zangwill's advocacy of inter-marriage of Jews and Christians has been answered in New York by Rabbi Dr. Samuel Schulman, who denounced the custom during his sermon at Temple Beth-El Sunday. Zangwill's advice, he asserted, would, if carried out, efface Judaism and destroy the Jewish minority in the United States in all generations. The result could be the annihilation of purity and integrity of the Jewish religion and the unity of the home, he continued. Along similar lines, Father McClosky of St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic church scored mixed marriages for Catholics.

Charles W. Morse of the Tombs attended the morning services in the Protestant chapel of the Tombs Sunday and listened to a sermon preached by Rev. George Sanderson. There were about forty prisoners at the services and Mr. Morse with the others joined in singing hymns. No one called out the numbers during the day and no letters or telegrams were received by him.

In the Wall street district, in front of a large financial institution, a tall gray bearded man has a stand, where he sells only small flags—emblems of all nations, from the Stars and Stripes in all quarters to the flag of the remotest country. He says that a good day in the market makes business in tiny flags good, and that of the foreign flags the English sell the best, with the German a close second.

One of the most successful exhibitions in the twenty-four years of its existence has closed for the National Horse Show association, New York, with a long programme of varied interest. The twenty-two events ranged from thoroughbred hunters down to street-cleaning department horses. Between these events were almost every type of horse—Shetland ponies, roadsters, saddle horses, single harness horses and pairs.

Sadie O'Neil, 20 years old, who said she is an actress, living at 346 West 120th street, New York, was taken to Bellevue hospital to be examined as to her sanity. The woman was found dancing at the 149th street elevated station of the Third avenue road early in the morning; the partner she affected being one of the iron pillars.

Mrs. Rose N. Lesser, founder and for many years president of the Hebrew Sheltering house, died at her home in New York city in her forty-ninth year. About twelve years ago Mrs. Lesser's attention was drawn to the destitute condition of many immigrants arriving here, with the result that she founded the Hebrew Sheltering house. Thousands of destitute immigrants have been housed temporarily by the society. Mrs. Lesser was also connected with other Jewish charitable societies, including the United Hebrew Charities. She was born in Warsaw, Poland, on September 15, 1859. Her father, Jacob Rosenzweig, a physician, after taking part in the Polish war for freedom, came to this country when Rose was only 3 years old. The family lived for a while in Kansas City, and later in Bloomington, Ill., where the daughter founded the Bloomington Aid society in 1876. Upon the death of her first husband, I. G. Samuels, who married Lazarus Lesser, a local merchant and member of the New York Produce exchange, eighteen years ago.

Rev. Julius Jaeger, the pastor, and officers in the German Reformed church, New York city, have completed the programme for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the church, which will begin Sunday, December 6, and continue four days. This church is the oldest German Reformed church in New York. The principal service will take place Sunday afternoon, when the German consul, Dr. Carl Buehner, will deliver to the pastor the latest volume of Emperor William of Germany, which he had made especially for the church. The bell will be rung in the tower shortly after the anniversary exercises. It is 5 feet high and weighs 3000 pounds. The inscription recites the fact that the bell is a gift from Emperor William after the day of the German victory over the Prussians in 1871. The inscription also recites the fact that the bell is a gift from the German people to the church and to the German people. The inscription also recites the fact that the bell is a gift from the German people to the church and to the German people.

An apartment hotel exclusively for negroes is to be opened in New York city. This sign has been posted on the St. James apartment house at No. 156 sixth street and Central park West. The apartment hotel will be opened about December 1, for colored people. The neighborhood is one that has been gradually Africanized, the apartment house in question being the last to hold out with white tenants.

The Presbyterian church as a whole is proud of the new church building of that denomination provided by the Russell Sage fund at Far Rockaway, Long Island. The church, which will be a memorial to her late husband, will be completed in about a year and a half, having recently been broken. Mrs. Sage's gift was \$250,000, in addition to the land. Of this \$150,000 will be used to erect the church proper, a parsonage and a Sunday school house. The other \$100,000 will be invested as an endowment, and the income used toward supporting the church. Mrs. Sage, whose summer home is in Lawrence, two miles away, has always taken an active interest in this church during the twenty years of its existence. It may be changed to the Russell Sage Memorial church, and a tablet to be installed in its memory.

The building will be of stone and brick and of Gothic architecture. The auditorium will seat about four hundred and fifty persons. The architects are Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson of New York and Boston. Mrs. Sage's gift will include handsome church furnishings.

"Princess de Sagan must either give up her



# NEW GOVERNOR TO THE PEOPLE

## Inaugural Address and Mes- sage to Legislature.

### TWO IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

Beneath the Dome of the Capitol at Indianapolis, Thomas R. Marshall, Upon Being Inducted Into the Office of Governor of the State of Indiana, Delivered an Impressive Inaugural Address—Formal Recommendations to the General Assembly Touching on the State of the Commonwealth.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—In his inaugural address delivered in the rotunda of the capitol today, Governor Marshall said:

#### My Fellow Citizens:

Chosen by the votes of a free people, under, as I trust, the providence of God, to become the governor of my native state, I have just assumed a solemn vow to be faithful to the duty imposed upon me. This vow has not been lightly taken. I am neither unconscious of the greatness of the task imposed upon me nor of the weakness of my own powers to fulfill it. A free people knows no other way to manage itself than by seeking the will of the majority. That majority will, however, soon become a minority unless it provides reasonable rule for all the people, a violation of which plain dictate of justice would be, in my judgment, oppression. Theories of government will rightfully continue to exist and be discussed in Indiana, but now that the tumult and passion of an election have passed, it becomes my duty and yours as well to give the best of ourselves, not only to the maintenance of a free government, but also to the honest, economical and pains-taking administration of public affairs. These affairs are to be managed not with an eye single to party success, but rather with an eye single to the public weal. I have not ceased to be a Democrat, but I have pledged myself this day to regard and carefully conserve the rights of citizens who were not favorable to my election, but who, I hope, will now cheerfully accept my service so long as it is fairly rendered in the best interests of Indiana. While the right of government comes only through the free consent of the governed, still in a larger sense, that right should never rest in any man's hands until he promises to do his utmost to respect the views and protect the rights of alien, denizen and citizen alike, and to give to all the people his best in the way of good government, "unawed by influence and unbought by gain." This pledge I now give to the people of Indiana. Having promised you, so far as I can contribute to it, honest and faithful service by myself and by the public servants over whom I may have control, I trust I will not be considered a mendicant knocking at your gates when I suggest that there is likewise a duty resting upon you. It is true that those of you who were born to the purple of American citizenship have never verbally registered a solemn oath to be obedient to the constitution and laws of the land. Still, those who came before you and who bestowed upon you this priceless heritage have tacitly imposed that obligation upon you, and you cannot shrink its discharge if you would. As I owe to you loyal service, you owe to me respect, confidence and support until, by lack of ability or dishonor, I may have justly forfeited the same.

You call me governor, but what I shall govern depends upon yourselves; and how I shall succeed, depends upon your attitude. The most important thing in a free government is to have the people always conscious of the fact that they are themselves largely responsible for not only the system of government under which they live, but for its due administration. There are certain verities which neither education nor evolution can change. A people can always have the form of government which they desire if they are willing to make the necessary sacrifices to obtain it. To these, therefore, I desire to direct your attention. In a way you want freedom of thought in Indiana—are you charitable enough to let other people exercise the same privilege? You want freedom to worship God according to the dictates of your own consciences—are you brave enough to worship Him and generous enough to let every other man find his way into the presence of his Maker as best he may? You want free and untrammelled opinion on all public questions—are you liberal enough to promote your views without ceasing to be an American and becoming a tyrant? You believe that upon all questions you are yourself orthodox—can you grant your brother the right to entertain a different view without charging him with heterodoxy? You want honesty in public affairs—can you be honest in your private affairs and not think it would be wrong to steal a dollar while right to bribe a legislator? You want economy in expenditure of public money—are you willing that your special interests should be as economically administered by the state as you require the interests of other citizens to be administered? You want thoroughly competent men to serve you—can you be generous

enough to see that this does not necessarily imply your selection or the selection of your personal friend? If a member of the minority you believe the bipartisan management of state institutions will promote the best interests of the state—are you patriotic enough to see that an election which changes you from a minority to a majority does not change the principle upon which these institutions should be administered?

The governor of this state is not authorized by your written constitution to make any laws for you. This is the function of the general assembly. The governor's duty consists in seeing that when laws are once made, they are enforced. You say you want them enforced. Do not think that you can shirk responsibility for law enforcement by berating the officers of the law, among whom is the governor. Whenever any complaint comes to me of the lack of law enforcement in Indiana, it should not be sent to me as confidential, because it will not be so treated. A citizen is as much bound to bear his part of the burden of law enforcement as is the law officer.

I shall very promptly send any communication informing me of law violation to the proper prosecuting attorney with instructions to call upon the citizen to back up in public the charges which he has privately made to me. If you are willing to do your part of the work and any law officer of this state shall fail, neglect or refuse to discharge his duty, the present general assembly will, I believe, enact such legislation as will enable me to see that the laws of this state are enforced. The peace and well-being of this state are not conserved by the multitude of criminal statutes nor the severity of punishment. If the number of crimes and misdemeanors were reduced, the degree of punishment lessened, and greater effort made to convict for every violation of the law, the peace, quietude and good order of the state would be greatly increased. It is the certainty and not the severity of punishment which lessens the commission of crime. Crime should be crime to every citizen except the vicious. Legislators have been known to enact statutes at the instance of interested parties upon the theory that either the law would be automatic or that no attention would be paid to it after it was enacted. It is the common experience of mankind, whether in a republic or in a monarchy, that to enforce a law which rises above the moral sentiment of the community, such enforcement breeds perjury, discontent, bitterness of feeling and local anarchy. In its last analysis, regardless of constitutions, statutes and court decisions, the law is the moral sentiment of each particular neighborhood. Civic righteousness as a theory and civic rightness as an accomplished fact may be in any community as far apart as zenith and nadir. The best civic righteousness is the righteousness of the individual citizen—the man who is honest not because it pays, but just because he is; the man who is truthful not because it is a good business asset, but because brain and heart do not suggest the lie; the man who is sober not because of public opinion, but by reason of his own self-respect. Take all the virtues and all the graces of human life, view them from every standpoint as you may, and your sober judgment will convince you that it is not so much the rigor of the law as it is the regard of the individual citizen for his own well-being which marks the progress upward of a people. How often have we seen men acquitted of statutory crime who were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. These acquittals have come because the legal enactment was beyond and above and did not meet the approval of the moral sentiment of the community where the man was tried. How often, again, have we seen convictions of many of the statutory crimes and misdemeanors of Indiana referred to jokingly. Such convictions have ceased to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the convicted man. He is, after conviction, as warmly received into society as he was before, and his conviction is made the source of infinite merriment by his friends. Conviction under a law which does not meet the approval of the moral sentiment of the community, as a source of merrymaking, and acquittal of a guilty person under like circumstances but tend to breed a disregard for law, lower the standard of public morals and weaken the whole fiber of the state. This condition of public ideas should be changed. It can be changed in only one of two ways. You must either insist upon the legislature wiping out many of these statutory enactments or you must cultivate within yourselves a greater degree of reverence for those enactments and you must realize that the punishment which the state inflicts is only supplemental to that punishment which public opinion should inflict upon the law violator. Be prudent and conservative, therefore, in the requests which you make to your legislators for statutory enactments. The gray dawn of the twentieth century has not changed the truth that legislative enactment looking toward the making of men honest, or truthful, or industrious, or wise, is "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." It has been suggested to me from a good but not thoughtful source, that the province of human government is to promote good character. As great national reforms never work down, but always up, so character is builded from the inside of the individual man, and not from the outside. A great Englishman declared that you could not indict a people. May I be permitted to add that the Indiana legislature cannot baptize the state? The best form of government cannot exist in its purity over a bad people. Legislative enactments should

not precede, but should succeed, civic reform. As you want and hope to have your fathers' government endure, and your fathers' God to smile upon you, so I beg you to be zealous in promoting all the virtues of private life among yourselves; never to use a different rule in dealing with public officials than you would use in the private affairs of life; to be as zealous in granting to every other man the right to life, liberty and to the pursuit of happiness as you are in maintaining that right yourselves; to be ever ready to uphold your officers in the maintenance of the majesty of the law; to keep constantly before your minds the fact that you are rulers in Indiana; to strive to put into the life of the state every virtue which has blessed you individual life; to remember when in the majority that it is not at all improbable some day you may be in the minority, and that, therefore, good citizenship consists as much in decent treatment of your neighbor as in the enforcement of your own particular ideas.

The free people of this state, under no compulsion to act whatever, adopted a written constitution, as they declared, "to the end that justice be established, public order maintained and liberty perpetuated." These seem to me to be the functions of government in Indiana. A complex civilization throws many a side-light upon these propositions, and we have, in my judgment, been paying more attention to the side-lights than to the principles involved in good government. What we need is not reform, but regeneration. For many years that body of our citizenship which represents the capital of the state has been jealously watching the general assembly lest in its enactments it should pass some law which would be inimical to the interests of capital. On the other hand, labor has also watched and importuned the legislature not to pass any enactments which would be inimical to it and of benefit to capital. To a less extent here perhaps than in many other of the commonwealths of this country the war between labor and capital is being fought. It might be appropriately described as a state of armed neutrality. This, however, is not the attitude which ought to be maintained between men, every one of whom ought to understand that the business of government as defined by the constitution is not to promote business and it is not the business of business to control legislation. A rebirth in the minds of all the men of Indiana, an awakening to the fact that justice can never be established where legislation enables one man to obtain a special privilege over another man, public order maintained where jealousy and bitterness of heart exist, and liberty perpetuated where one man thinks that he has inherently a better right to protection at the hands of the law than another, will result, I trust, in a new point of view for the capitalist and the laborer; will help each of them to understand that they are all brethren in this American commonwealth, having equal rights, equal privileges, and entitled to equal opportunities. If the passion and the tumult of the past can be allayed, and these two great interests so essentially necessary to the prosperity of this people can be persuaded to meet in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual esteem, we may safely look forward to the time when, without legislative enactments, each will sheathe its sword and grasp the hand of its opponent in friendship. I am not yet ready to concede that classes will permanently exist in a land of manhood suffrage. The battles won by either side in the past have not been worth the winning. We all do in anger the things we wish in our calmer moments we had not done. Legislation will be necessary in the future as in the past, but let us legislate in a spirit of equity rather than in a spirit of revenge.

And so, my fellow-citizens, let us approach the discharge of our duties with reverence for the high ideals upon which our system of government is founded, and with a renewed sense of the personal responsibility which rests equally upon every man in Indiana to see that all the inherent rights of the people are preserved; that officers do not usurp any function of government which has not been expressly delegated to them, but give to the people an honest, economical and businesslike administration of public affairs. These are the ends toward which, doubtless often blindly, I will strive. To the attainment of them, may I not ask your hearty co-operation by way of advice, assistance, constant watchfulness and a genuine effort everywhere in Indiana to elevate, if need be, and hold aloft constantly these insignia of good government and these banners of victorious conquest over all those foes who are inimical both to the best form of government and its best administration?

#### THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

##### Recommendations Touching Upon the Welfare of the State.

Following is Governor Marshall's first message to the legislature:

I recommend that you immediately employ a non-partisan expert, if need be, residing out of this state, to enter the various offices in the state house, examine the work which is done there, report to the committee on appropriations what would be a liberal salary for the official, how much clerical assistance he needs, what such assistance should be paid, and what offices, if any, can be abolished without detriment to the public service. In the interests of integrity, I recommend that you put every official in Indiana upon a fixed, definite and certain salary, to

which, by no construction of law, shall any sum be ever added; the adoption of a uniform system of bookkeeping safeguarded that it cannot be copyrighted; the examination of public records at irregular intervals in such a manner as will not interfere with the right of local self-government; the auditing of all public accounts, showing in every instance upon such account the original contract or the section of the statute authorizing the payment of the money and requiring all vouchers to be used in pursuance thereto to have a like showing; the abolition of county councils, township advisory boards, and perhaps other officials; the putting of county commissioners and all other public officials under adequate bond with a proviso that the statute of limitations shall not begin to run either criminally against the official or civilly against his bondsmen until after notice and demand to repay; preventing any official of this state either individually or as a member of a corporation from entering into or deriving any profit whatever from any public contract; requiring all fines, fees and forfeitures to be entered on the public records, promptly collected, turned into the treasury, and making the official whose duty it is to collect liable upon his bond if he does not collect the same, whenever collectible; and providing for the food and clothing of prisoners in jails and elsewhere at actual cost upon open bids received therefor.

#### Investigation of Public Offices.

The public is not only desirous of having frequent investigation of all public offices, but such investigations are a check not only upon dishonesty but also upon extravagance. The system of fees and contingent allowances is likely to lead to extravagant and unwarranted use of public funds. I therefore recommend the investigation of the public offices under the state government for the purposes of ascertaining whether there has been any extravagance in their management and whether the letter of the law has been strained in order to obtain extra allowances. If doubtful, illegal or unconstitutional allowances shall have been made, I request authority to bring the necessary suits to compel a recovery of the money into the state treasury.

With the corps of assistants in the attorney general's office, it would seem that special counsel ought not to be employed by the state, but such counsel, from time to time, have been employed. I know nothing whatever as to the necessity therefor, and so say nothing upon the subject. I think, however, that economy and competency can be secured by giving the governor a special counsel, whose business it shall be to prosecute and defend all suits which the governor may direct him to take charge of, and to advise generally with the governor.

#### Amendment of Election Law.

In my judgment the election law should be so amended as to definitely provide for speedy returns and the safeguarding of the same to the satisfaction of all parties interested in an election; for the contest of offices in such a way as to guarantee a solution of the contest; and for the adoption of a primary law not only for the nomination of candidates, but for the election of delegates to all state and other conventions, to the end that the people may not turn their government over to the hands of designing politicians. And I suggest that in such primary election the people be permitted to vote upon their choice for United States senator.

This administration, whether justly so or not, will be held responsible for the conduct of its officials. I request, therefore, that you invest the governor with power to remove, without cause any appointive officer in this state whenever in his judgment such removal will be beneficial to the public service, and I recommend that you invest him with authority to remove any elective officer who shall refuse, when called upon, to enforce any law of this state, preserving, however, to such officer the right of appeal from the decision of the governor to the supreme court.

#### New Railroad Commission.

The general assembly of this state in 1905 enacted what is commonly called "A Railroad Commission Law." In 1907 it either passed or pretended to pass an act amending certain sections thereof. The preamble is vague, uncertain and does not disclose what act was attempted to be amended. Whether the present commission is de jure and whether its orders are legal, are mooted questions. To prevent useless litigation, I recommend the repeal of all acts upon the subject and the passage of a new one. \* \* There are now 10,000 grade crossings in Indiana where lives are constantly being lost. It is immaterial whether these deaths are caused from the negligence of the persons or the railroads. Steps should be either taken to enforce the present law or it should be so amended as to look to the ultimate wiping out of grade crossings in Indiana.

The problem confronting the people of this state with reference to corporations and stock and bonds which have been watered, is one that can not be equitably adjusted offhand. Whether we can remedy the evil of the past or not, we can prevent a continuance of it for the future. I recommend, therefore, an amendment of the corporate laws of Indiana in toto if possible, if not, to the extent that hereafter a dollar's worth in money or in property of the fair value thereof in the market must go into every corporation for every dollar of stock, and no bonds shall ever be floated until dollar for dollar shall pass into the treasury of the corporation floating the same.

#### Civil Service Examination

This people will not tamely submit to the creating of an office-holding class, because that class soon comes to stand with the administration and soon believes itself to be the master and not the servant of the people. At the same time they do demand competency in office. Though in the offices of the state the clerical assistance should be representative of the party in power, still I suggest that you at least consider whether a system of examination can not be adopted so that if either Democrats or Republicans are employed, they shall be competent to discharge the duties of their offices.

#### Department of Inspection

The department of inspection in Indiana should be revised and put up on a business and scientific basis.

The office of oil inspector is run upon the vicious fee system. There are thirty-three deputies, some of whom do not inspect the oil in the manner provided by law, but are more interested in inspecting the checks which come in payment for their alleged services. I recommend that the department be reorganized, having a chief inspector, whose sole duty shall be clerical in taking charge of the reports of the subordinate officers and seeing that the fees are promptly paid into the state treasury; and that there be a deputy inspector for each congressional district in Indiana, one and no more, whose salary shall be fixed with reference to the work which has heretofore been done in the several congressional districts of Indiana, the fees remaining as they are, but to be covered into the state treasury.

I know nothing on the subject of insurance except that there are a great many complaints about the present status of the law. I therefore recommend that if possible you take up this question, and if needful, revise the insurance department in the state of Indiana.

#### Repeal Metropolitan Police Law.

The metropolitan police law is a violation of the doctrine of local self government. I recommend its immediate repeal.

There are certain phases of proposed legislation which can scarcely be distinguished from paternalism or Socialism. Schemes of all kinds will be presented to you. I can not prevent and will not attempt to prevent, your yielding to these demands, but I think your sober judgment will appreciate the fact that under the guise of administering a free government, we are, in reality, rapidly turning all the functions of government either into a business asset or a guardianship over the incompetent, the ignorant and the shiftless. In making your appropriations you must not forget that our revenues are constantly being antedated, and that only the most rigid economy will meet our needs without a bond issue.

#### Useless Offices

The present cities and towns act has in my judgment, overburdened cities of the third and fourth classes with useless officers and extravagant salaries. They do not add to the efficiency of the public service and are a burden upon the taxpayer. The act should be amended and the useless offices abolished. In this connection I wish to express my dissent against the power of common councils in cities of the fifth class to compel street improvements which mean practically confiscation of property. The majority of property owners in cities of that class should have something to say with reference to such improvements.

The hour has gone by when it is necessary to beg investors to accept franchises. Hereafter municipalities should be prohibited from granting franchises until the price the public is to pay to enjoy them is clearly defined, and the municipality is permitted to share in the profits arising therefrom.

#### State Boards.

In 1903 the general assembly created a state board of pardons. As it now exists it is a partisan board. It has authority to employ a competent clerk who shall also be a stenographer, at a salary of \$900 a year. The state board of pardons has not made use of the services of this clerk and stenographer for more than twenty days in any one year. The services of that clerk during the rest of the time have been at the disposal of the governor. In conformity with what ought to be the settled policy of this state, I recommend that this act be amended so as to provide for a bipartisan board, and I further recommend that one of the stenographers in the governor's office be required to act as the clerk and stenographer of the state board of pardons without additional compensation.

The number of boards and commissions in this state is startling. Instead of increasing the number of commissions, in my judgment they should be curtailed. The state board of health has not had that support from the state of Indiana which its laudable efforts in behalf of the public health and the dissemination of the knowledge of preventive medicine among the people of this state deserve, nor have the local boards of health been always selected with an eye single to the public welfare. The powers of these boards of health should be enlarged so as to give their jurisdiction over the pollution of streams, the sources of water supply, ventilation, lighting and plumbing of tenement houses, and a general discretion as to health requirements subject only to the right of appeal in the event of unnecessary and obnoxious requirements. Appointments should be made not exclusively for

political services rendered, but upon the ground of competency and fidelity to duty. The study of the cause and cure of tuberculosis is a laudable one. The same may be said of epilepsy. No better management, in my judgment, can be obtained than that of the state board of health. It will not do, however, to turn these two institutions into free sanatoria. For many years the people of this state have been paying all the expenses of insane wards aside from clothing. Wherever charity demanded this to be done, it was right, but there are many inmates of our insane asylums who have funds amply sufficient to provide for the wants of those dependent upon them at home, and still have sufficient property left, either in whole or in part, to support themselves. All such insane epileptic or consumptive patients should be compelled to support themselves, either in whole or in part, and the burden ought not to rest upon the people of this state. Let us deal generously with the unfortunate of the state, but let not the state support those who are able to support themselves.

#### Charges of a Grave Character.

The erection of what is known as the Indiana School of the Deaf and Dumb was, during the recent campaign, attended with charges of such a grave character, involving not only the amount of money expended, but also the manner of its expenditure and the stability of the buildings when completed, and the erection of the Southeastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane near Madison having also been brought into controversy, I recommend either a non-partisan or bipartisan investigation of these two institutions which shall involve a report from thoroughly competent architects divorced from any political significance whatever, to the end that we may know whether when these buildings are completed they will be safe and durable. There is a crying demand for the erection of an asylum for the criminal insane. The problem is, how to meet this demand without additional expenditure of money. It is possible that a sale of the real estate occupied by the School for the Blind and the woman's prison would furnish sufficient money to erect at different places a modern school for the blind, a woman's prison and a hospital for the criminal insane.

The state geologist has done a valuable work for Indiana, but that work is probably completed except the making of a soil survey for this state. That survey has already been undertaken by the national government, and several of the counties of this state have been surveyed accordingly. Before continuing this office be sure that it is worth \$7,500 a year to the people of Indiana.

#### Conservation of Timber.

The conservation of timber in Indiana, which will always remain an agricultural state, is to be obtained by lectures delivered to the farmers in the various counties of the state by educated men who know the soil conditions and the grade of timber which will grow in such soil. The object lesson which we have in Clark county is too far away for most of the farmers in Indiana to induce them to make a journey for the purpose of seeing what the state is doing. The department is not in charge of an educated forester. I recommend the sale of this tract of land, the appointment of a state forester and an assistant, whose business it shall be to deliver popular lectures to the people of the state upon this important question. The most that can be hoped for is to induce the farmer to use his waste land as a timber lot.

#### Educational Institutions.

It is your duty to foster and maintain the educational institutions of Indiana, but you should not be so lavish in the appropriations of money as to enable these institutions to destroy private educational institutions which are furnishing, without any cost to the people of the state, educational advantages to a large number of its citizens. The state should own all property of every institution supported by it whether educational or benevolent. If the state is to assist further the state board of agriculture it should have control of that board and its property.

#### A Final Word.

There are many other matters that have already come to my attention to which I should like to direct yours, but I have already overburdened you with suggestions, many of which may not meet with your approval, and some of which the limited time in which you are in session will prevent you from considering. May I offer as an incentive to the diligent discharge of your duty my firm belief that such discharge will meet not only with the silent but with the openly avowed approbation of the people of this state, and may I suggest to you further that you proceed with caution in the passage of any legislation? Undigested legislation must inevitably result in evil to the body politic. Your record will be made not by the amount but by the character of the work you do. Let what is done be done after mature deliberation in the interests of the whole people, striving ever to establish justice, maintain order and promote liberty among the people of this state. "The world is governed too much," therefore, consider whether the throwing of the people upon their own resources may not be better for them than the enactment of many statutes defining their duties and fixing their conduct among themselves. If at any time you or any of your committees should deem my judgment to be of any value to you in any proposed legislation, I am your, as I hope to be the public's, obedient servant,

THOMAS R. MARSHALL.





Little water wagon—little pledge  
that's broke,  
Make our resolutions seem a  
mighty joke.

Easy to make—easy to break.  
Some resolutions, however, are  
made to keep and are kept. Our  
determination to give full value  
for the money—made when we  
first started in business—has  
never been broken. Our line of

## Raymond City Coal

our service—our square and fair  
treatment—prove this conclu-  
sively. Resolve today to give  
us a trial and KEEP your reso-  
lution.

\$4.00 per ton.

# EBNER

Ice and Cold Storage Co.

BOTH PHONES NO. 4.

## DR. B. F. YOUNT,

# VETERINARY

Has Located in Seymour at  
Hopewell's Brick Barn on  
Jeffersonville Avenue. Calls  
Answered Promptly.

## Coal at \$2.70

PER TON.

Island City Pure Lump Coal,  
best in the state and as good as  
comes to Seymour, excepting  
none, at \$2.70 per ton delivered.  
You can leave your order at  
Dr. Sherwood's office or Tele-  
phone 499 or 331, or with me.  
JAMES OWEN.

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions  
A Specialty

## GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

Resolutions—New Year 1909  
Start to have your clothes made here  
by real tailors and save money and  
worry. Also come here for your  
cleaning, pressing and altering of  
ladies' and gentlemen's garments.

SCIARRA BROS.

Tailors by Trade. No. 4 S. Chestnut  
Street, Seymour, Ind. Phone No. 37

## BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow  
Baths for all kinds of  
Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

## Robert H. Hall ARCHITECT

725 N. Ewing St., Seymour, Ind.

## T. M. JACKSON, Jeweler & Optician

104 W. SECOND ST.

## THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editors and Publishers

EDW. A. REMY

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice  
as Second-class Matter.

### DAILY

One Year.....\$5 00  
Six Months.....2 50  
Three Months.....1 25  
One Month.....42  
One Week.....10

### WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1 00

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1909.

THE inaugural address of Governor  
Thos. R. Marshall delivered at noon  
today when he took the oath of office  
and his message to the legislature are  
found on the third page of the REPUB-  
LICAN today.

TOMORROW is the date of the special  
election called to give the voters of  
this township an opportunity to ex-  
press themselves on the petition for a  
one per cent subsidy. Articles on  
both sides of the proposition ap-  
pear in this paper again today.  
Read them over and endeavor to con-  
sider them without prejudice. Reach  
your conclusion after carefully weigh-  
ing the arguments. The question is  
up to the people to decide.

### Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters re-  
maining in the postoffice at Seymour  
and if not called for within 14 days  
will be sent to the dead letter office.

#### LADIES.

Miss Dora Ballard.  
Miss Leon Beyamen.  
Mrs. Calvin Kersey.

#### GENTS.

Mr. Charley Batton.  
Mr. James Brown.  
Joe Diggs.  
Mr. Charley Henderson.  
Mr. Wm. Kennedy.  
Mr. Frank Love.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.  
Seymour, Jan. 4, 1909.

### Sunday School Reports.

ATTENDANCE	COLLECTION
Methodist.....246	4 11
Baptist.....254	5 01
Presbyterian.....102	2 31
German Methodist.....91	1 56
Central Christian.....104	2 42
Nazarene.....63	3 33
St. Paul.....60	1 19
Woodstock.....32	78
Total.....952	\$20 71

### DIED.

SWEANEY—Emmett Sweeney, son of  
James Sweeney and wife died at the  
family home a mile north of Ebenezer  
church Sunday night at 11 o'clock age  
about thirteen years. He had been  
sick only a few days' having been  
attending school regularly until last  
Thursday. Appendicitis is reported  
as the cause of his death. Funeral  
and burial at Reddington, Tuesday at  
10 a. m.

Miss Flora Beikman, a Redding  
township school teacher who has been  
off duty the past week on account of  
tonsillitis, is not yet able to resume  
work. Mrs. Ed Perkinson continues  
to teach in her place.

## ANOTHER WOMAN CURED

### By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Gardiner, Maine.—"I have been a  
great sufferer from organic troubles  
and a severe female  
weakness. The  
doctor said I would  
have to go to the  
hospital for an  
operation, but I  
could not bear to  
think of it. I de-  
cided to try Lydia  
E. Pinkham's Veg-  
etable Compound  
and Sanative Wash  
—and was entirely  
cured after three  
months' use of them."—Mrs. S. A.  
WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39,  
Gardiner, Me.

No woman should submit to a surgi-  
cal operation, which may mean death,  
until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound, made exclusiv-  
ly from roots and herbs, a fair trial.  
This famous medicine for women  
has for thirty years proved to be the  
most valuable tonic and renewer of  
the female organism. Women resid-  
ing in almost every city and town in  
the United States bear willing testi-  
mony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia  
E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.  
It cures female ills, and creates radi-  
ant, buoyant female health. If you  
are ill, for your own sake as well as  
those you love, give it a trial.  
Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.,  
invites all sick women to write  
her for advice. Her advice is free,  
and always helpful.

### Back From Cuba.

Conductor and Mrs. J. M. Cole and  
their daughter have returned from a  
trip through the south and to Havana.  
They were gone three weeks and had a  
delightful time. Mr. Cole talks very  
interestingly of Hanana and the com-  
mercial, social and political conditions  
prevailing on the island of Cuba.  
They were shown numerous courtesies  
while there and given unusual advan-  
tages whereby they were able to get a  
great deal out of their stay of nearly  
a week at Havana. They brought  
back many interesting souvenirs which  
they take pleasure in showing to their  
friends.

### First M. E. Church.

Yesterday was a good day in the  
meeting. Large congregation and  
splendid interest. Fourteen confessed  
Christ. Services this evening at 7:00  
and 7:30 o'clock. Miss Barnes the  
deaconess will have charge of the  
7:00 service. At 7:30 o'clock the  
evangelist will speak on "What he  
saw in Chicago the night of the burn-  
ing of the Iroquois Theater." The  
subject tomorrow evening "The Four  
Sins of Seymour." Three services  
tomorrow, 2:30, 7:00 and 7:30 o'clock.  
Come.

Mr. A. J. Pellens is pleased to  
announce to his customers that he has  
secured the agency for Zemo, the best  
known remedy for the positive and  
permanent cure of Eczema, Pimples,  
Dandruff, Blackheads, Piles and  
every form of skin or scalp disease.  
Zemo gives instant relief and cures  
by destroying the germ that causes  
the disease, leaving a nice clear  
healthy skin. See display and photos  
of cures made by Zemo.

### MARRIED.

MOSIER-JAYNES.

Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock  
at the home of Dr. and Mrs. B. S.  
Shinness on south Poplar street Theo-  
dore Mosier and Miss Edith Pearl  
Jaynes were united in marriage by  
Justice John Congdon. The bride  
formerly resided in the country but the  
groom resided in Seymour. They will  
make their home in this city.

### An Article of Great Merit.

Zemo has stood the test of time and is  
now recognized the best known remedy  
for the positive and permanent cure of  
Eczema, Pimples, Dandruff, Piles,  
Cuts, Scalds and Sores. An honest  
medicine that makes honest cures.  
For sale by A. J. Pellens.

### TILLMAN MAKES ANSWER

South Carolina Senator Seeks Justifi-  
cation of Acts.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Till-  
man's speech today making reply to  
the charges brought against him in the  
president's latest special message is  
not expected to go far in the direction  
of clearing the official atmosphere of  
the capital. On the contrary the  
speech of the South Carolina senator  
is more likely to widen still further  
the breach between the chief executive  
and the legislative branch of the gov-  
ernment.

Senator Tillman attempted to show  
that his official attempt to procure the  
cancellation of the Coos Bay (Oregon)  
wagon road grant was entirely apart  
from his private efforts to procure for  
himself and family some of the lands  
contained in the grant. He did not  
speak at great length.

### Helping the Poet.

Longfellow, the great poet, was  
noted for his fondness for children,  
and this extended to all little folks,  
whether of his family or not. This  
was so generally known that a great  
many of his visitors were children who  
came to entertain and to be enter-  
tained.

Mrs. Annie Fields gives an extract  
from her husband's diary which tells  
how one of the poet's small friends  
tried to show his affection in a prac-  
tical way.

"I remember there was one little boy  
of whom he was very fond and who  
came often to see him. One day the  
child looked earnestly at the long row  
of books in the library and at length  
asked, 'Have you "Jack the Giant Kill-  
er?"' Longfellow was obliged to con-  
fess that his great library did not con-  
tain that venerated volume. The little  
fellow looked very sorry and presently  
slipped down from the poet's knee and  
went away. But the next morning  
Longfellow saw him coming up the  
walk with something tightly clasped  
in his little fists. The child had  
brought 2 cents with which Longfel-  
low was to buy a "Jack the Giant  
Killer" of his own."

### That Date Engaged.

Some time ago a rich but ignorant  
woman wrote to the weather bureau  
in Washington saying that she was to  
give a lawn party on a certain day and  
asking the bureau to see that it was  
clear on that day. To make her com-  
munication more impressive she en-  
closed a list of the names of several  
prominent people she intended to in-  
vite.

"I entered into the humor of the  
thing," said the weather chief, "and  
sent her an answer to the effect that  
the afternoon she designated had al-  
ready been bespoken by a poor wash-  
erwoman who wanted to obtain some  
rainwater with which to wash clothes  
and that on this account I could not  
possibly make it clear on that date."

### Sunday School Convention.

The Sunday schools of Driftwood  
and Carr townships will hold a Con-  
vention at the Driftwood Church on  
Sunday January 31 beginning at 1  
o'clock afternoon. Program as  
follows.

Song by the audience  
Invocation.....Rev. C. P. Gibbs.  
"The Teacher and What She Should  
Teach.".....Arthur Duncan.  
Discussion led by Roscoe W. Spear.  
Song.....Vallonia M. E. School.  
"Shall We send Our Children to Sun-  
day School or shall We take them."

H. D. Aldrege.

Discussion led by Mrs. Cora Meshl.  
Song.....Medora U. B. School.  
"Is it Attendance or Spiritual Life of  
the Sunday-School we should increase."

Ralph Heller.

Discussion led by Holmes Empson.  
Song.....Vallonia Christian School.  
Each school will give a special song  
or recitation.  
Song.....Driftwood Christian School.  
Benediction.

### If You Haven't Tried The Great Root Juice Ask Your Friends Who Have

Root Juice has made so many won-  
derful cures all over the state and  
has done so much good here that any  
sensible person, after investigating,  
will be convinced of its great merit.  
If you suffer with your stomach, liver  
kidneys or nerves or any trouble cre-  
ated by a weakened or diseased con-  
dition of these organs, Root Juice is  
the very remedy you need. It abso-  
lutely removes the cause of bloating  
belching, constipation, heartburn,  
sick headache, backache and rheuma-  
tism. They will tell you all about it  
at W. F. Peter drug store. It is one  
dollar a bottle; or three bottles for  
two dollars and a half.

### Encampment Officers.

Beharrell Encampment No. 109, I.  
O. O. F. installed the following offi-  
cers Friday night.

B. F. Gillman, C. P.  
Geo. S. Clark, H. P.  
U. Kysar, S. W.  
Wm. Mesdke, Scribe.  
W. C. Bevens, Treas.  
A. W. Spreen, J. M.  
O. D. Arnold, Guide.  
H. C. Brethauer, 1st W.  
H. R. Luckey, 2nd W.  
W. H. Seulke, 3rd W.  
J. Lockman, 4th W.  
F. L. Schornick, I. G.  
G. A. Short, O. G.  
H. M. Robertson G. T.  
W. L. Clark, G. T.

### Voting Places.

The voting places chosen in Jackson  
township for the special subsidy elec-  
tion to be held January 12, are as follows:  
1st precinct, at the residence of Mrs.  
Blue, corner of Fifth and Mill streets.  
2nd precinct, 416 East Fourth St.  
3rd precinct, Arlington Hotel.  
4th precinct, 222 High St.  
5th precinct, 20 High street,  
6th precinct, southwest corner of  
Laurel and Pine streets.  
7th precinct, 112 south Chestnut St.  
8th precinct, 607, west Brown St.  
9th precinct, corner of Third and  
Pine streets.  
10th precinct, Lewis house, corner  
of Chestnut and Third streets.

### Chinese Quail.

Jerry Anderson has received a ship-  
ment of fifty Chinese quail, twenty-  
five pair, from Hon. Z. T. Sweeney,  
the game warden. He took them to  
his farm which is a part of the Chest-  
nut Ridge game preserve, and turned  
them loose. These quail are larger  
than our native quail and are said to  
do well in this climate. Mr. Anderson  
released them in a splendid place and  
where they will certainly thrive.

### How to Cure Skin Diseases.

The germ and their poisons must be  
drawn to the surface of the skin and  
destroyed. Zemo will do this and  
cure any case of skin or scalp disease  
no matter from what cause of how  
long standing. Write for sample. E.  
W. Rose Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
See photos of cures in window or  
showcase display at A. J. Pellens  
drug store.

### Will Show at Crothersville.

The "Country Kid" troupe will go  
to Crothersville Friday where they  
will play Friday evening. It is proba-  
bly that some who missed seeing the  
play here will follow them to Crothers-  
ville to see the performance. There  
was quite a demand for a reiteration  
of the play here but the management  
decided to put it on at Crothersville  
instead.

### Notice of Shareholders Meet- ing.

The annual meeting of the Share-  
holders of the First National Bank,  
of Seymour, Indiana, for the election  
of Directors and the transaction of  
such other business as may be brought  
before it, will be held at its Banking  
House in Seymour, Indiana, on Tues-  
day, January 12, 1909, at 10 o'clock  
a. m.  
J. H. ANDREWS,  
Cashier.

We do "Printing That Pleases."

# S.S.S. HEALS OLD SORES

Before any sore can heal, the cause which produces it must be removed.  
As long as the blood, from which our systems receive their necessary nour-  
ishment and strength, remains impure and contaminated with disease germs,  
any old sore on the body will remain open, and resist every effort made to  
heal it. The nerves and tissues of the flesh around the places are continu-  
ally fed with unhealthy matter and nature is simply disposing of the poison  
by draining it from the system through the sore. The only cure for an old  
sore is a thorough cleansing of the blood, entirely ridding the system of the  
cause. S. S. S. heals old sores by removing every particle of impurity from  
the circulation. It goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and so com-  
pletely cleanses the circulation that there is no longer any impurity to drain  
through the sore, but the place is once more nourished with rich, health-  
ful blood. S. S. S. heals the sore from the bottom, the place soon fills in  
with healthy, firm flesh, the tenderness leaves, all discharge ceases, the  
skin regains its natural color and when S. S. S. has thoroughly cleansed and  
purified the blood the place is permanently healed. Book on Sores and  
Ulcers and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

### Funeral.

The funeral of Elizabeth Brown,  
who died at her home near Hayden  
has been postponed until Wednesday  
at 10 a. m. awaiting the arrival of a  
son from Oregon. Services at the  
house at 10 a. m.

### New Nickelo

Tonight. Beautiful handpainted  
pictures. Three subjects.

Sleds at the Bee Hive.

### Putting Men to Work.

R. H. Miller returned from his home  
at Fairmount this morning, bringing  
with him six wood cutters to cut wood  
on his farm four and a half miles east  
of town. He has not been able to se-  
cure as many men as he desired to  
put to work, though he has secured  
several. He has from 5,000 to 6,000  
cords of wood to cut and desires to  
cut it as quickly as possible. This  
wood will be hauled to Seymour and  
most of it shipped to Indianapolis

# Free Excursion To Texas To All Who Buy

ON JANUARY 19,

We will run a special train from St. Louis to the  
Gulf Coast of Texas. This train will go through  
Oklahoma and you can return by a different route.

We are selling fertile lands on the crop pay-  
ment plan and you sign no note or mortgage.  
These lands produce as high as \$70 per acre in  
crops from very beginning and always gets better.

Many men have bought here and it will not be long until  
good land cannot be had at any reasonable price.

Come and join us on this trip and visit the land where  
flowers are in bloom, strawberries are ripe and all kinds of  
garden vegetables are ready to eat.

Raise what you eat and have plenty for sale.

Go to a climate where you do not have to feed up in the  
winter all you raised in the summer.

We will trade in some good city or farm property.

Call or write for full instructions as to trains and literature.

# Arthur H. DeGolyer

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

## DR. H. I. SHERWOOD

### Chronic Specialist

Here are a few of the many cases whom he has cured in Seymour.  
Samuel Franklin, Fletcher Nicholson and Leroy Sage had bad piles.  
Frank Stradley and Jason Lacy were badly ruptured.

Seymour, Ind., Dec. 8, 1908.

In February of this year I commenced with severe hemorrhage  
from bladder. Leading physicians and surgeons pronounced it  
cancer of the bladder. I got no better under their treatment. In  
October I commenced treatment with Dr. Sherwood. In six weeks I  
gained 12 pounds and am well of my trouble.

PHI. RHAMER.

Dr. Sherwood cures Blood Poison, Nervous Disease, Stomach  
Troubles, Catarrh, Goitre, and all forms of Chronic Disease including  
Female Complaints. Consultation and examination free.

Office. 104 North Chestnut Street, SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

## Don't Sit In The Cold

Use the PERFECTION OIL HEATER  
and have solid comfort in that corner  
that is hard to heat. A touch of a match  
and a steady flow of heat is the result.

See them at our store.

## W. A. Carter & Son

17 EAST SECOND STREET.

## Building Material

For the Best at  
the Lowest Price  
Delivered on  
Short Notice, See

## Travis Carter Co.



THE  
HUB

THE  
HUB

## Overcoat SPECIALS

We are prepared to offer some very interesting prices on our line of HIGH CLASS OVERCOATS. You can save money by buying now. Will be pleased to show them to interested parties. Better see them.

**The HUB**  
The House of Values

THE  
HUB

THE  
HUB

## For Sale

- \$2000.00 this residence, 8 rooms, gas, lot 50x150, well, cistern
- \$1700.00 good home, 5 rooms, lot 100x150 well, large barn
- \$2000.00 elegant home, 6 rooms, well, concrete walks, lot 50x150
- \$1650.00 fine home, concrete walks, 4 rooms, good condition
- \$1200.00 new residence, 5 rooms
- \$1500.00 lot 57x157 good location
- \$1250.00 good home, lot 50x150
- \$1650.00 residence, concrete walks, 8 rooms, bargain,
- \$1200.00 6 room, residence, lot 59x150
- \$800.00 4 room residence

**GEO. SCHAEFER,**  
Real Estate and  
General Insurance  
First National Bank Bldg. Seymour.

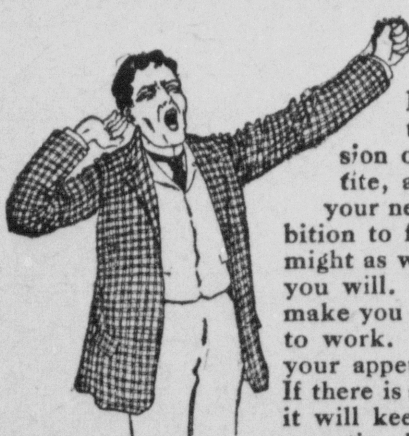


**MONEY Has No VALUE** compared to perfect teeth—the necessity for perfect mastication cannot be over-estimated. We make a specialty of putting teeth in perfect condition, and where they have to be extracted we remove them by a scientific painless method.

**Dr. B. S. Shinness.**

## KINDIG ARCHITECT

Get Plans and Specifications for your new house.  
518 N. Chestnut St.  
SEYMOUR



## Do You Feel This Way?

Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose advice is given free to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice.

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are of known composition. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

## PERSONAL.

S. Lanham of Vevay was in this city Saturday on business.

Milton Grider of Brownstown spent Sunday evening in this city.

J. L. Blair made a business trip to North Vernon this morning.

Mrs. David Riley of N. Mill street went to Whiteland Saturday to visit relatives.

P. M. Phodes, manager of the Nickelo went to Shelbyville to spend Sunday.

John Wehrkamp of the Dudleytown neighborhood, was here today on business.

Fred Aufderhiede returned home from Louisville Saturday to work on the B. & O. S-W.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Anderson have returned from a visit of ten days with relatives in Illinois.

Dr. Howard Burkley, went south this morning after being here to spend Sunday with relatives.

County Clerk John R. Tindler was here from Brownstown a short time this morning on business.

Fred Meyer returned home on ten o'clock train this morning from a trip north on the Pennsylvania line.

Mr. and Mrs. Sim Watkins returned from Louisville Sunday after spending several weeks with relatives in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Carter returned home today from a short visit with Fred Eastwood and family at Washington.

Mrs. Samuel Ellis and daughter of shoals returned home Saturday after a visit here with Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Hooper.

Misses Sadie Meyers and Eva Cartwright spent Sunday afternoon and evening in the family of R. R. Short at Reddington.

Miss Ethel Klitch came down from Indianapolis Saturday to spend Sunday with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilhite.

Mrs. Ralph Boas who came home from Vallonia Saturday returned again today on account of the continued illness of Mrs. Frank Boas.

Mrs. James Blair, went to Indianapolis Sunday morning on account of the serious illness of her brother, George Thompson, who is not expected to survive but a few days.

Dr. and Mrs. Hughes Matlock returned to their home at Tunnelton, Saturday after a visit of several days in this city, the guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. William Matlock and family.

Mrs. Chas. Nobbe, of Cincinnati, O. who has been visiting relatives in New Driftwood vicinity, returned home Sunday. Mr. Nobbe came down Sunday morning and accompanied his wife home.

Miss Rose Bertram returned to North Vernon Saturday after a short visit here the guest of Miss Blanche Gleason. Miss Bertram had been visiting in Bedford and stopped here on her return home.

Supreme Judge O. H. Montgomery and daughter, Miss Madge Montgomery and James A. Montgomery, of Williams, went to Indianapolis this morning to witness the inauguration of Gov. Thos. R. Marshall at noon today.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Anderson have returned from Pittsburgh, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio. Mrs. Anderson was taken to a specialist at Youngstown and was much benefited. She now hopes to be entirely over her lameness in a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hancock and children did not leave for Roswell, N. Mexico, a few days ago as they had intended but remained here till today to give Mrs. Hancock a chance to improve some before making the trip. They left this afternoon on the two o'clock train.

Mr. and Mrs. Seba A. Barnes and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Swope went to Indianapolis this afternoon to attend the Inaugural Ball and Reception to be given Governor and Mrs. Marshall at the Propylaeum tonight. The party will be joined at Indianapolis by Miss Edna Swope.

## TERSE TELEGRAMS

The case of Thornton J. Hains is expected to be given to the jury today. On Wednesday the Cuban congress will meet in Havana to pass on the credentials of senators and representatives.

Miss Ethel Ranson was killed and five other persons were injured as a result of a feud fight in the streets of Williamstown, Ky.

The Attell-Weeks fight for the featherweight championship pat Goldfield on Thursday, is among the important sporting features of the week.

Patrick Calhoun, president of the San Francisco United Railroads, was placed on trial today charged with bribing members of the board of supervisors.

On a charge of heresy, Rev. Horace Westwood has been deposed without hearing from his assignment as pastor of the Edison Park Methodist Episcopal church at Chicago.

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN

## AIR PROBLEMS TAX AERONAUTS

Modern Flyers Get Together to Talk Things Over.

## QUESTIONS OF THE FUTURE

Among the Problems to Be Discussed by International Aeronautic Federation Which Assembled in London Today Is the Question of the Right of Way Through the Air—Regrets Expressed That No American Is Attending the Conference—Aviation Is the Engrossing Theme in Europe.

London, Jan. 11.—Of immense interest to all who are watching the progress made in flying by human beings is the meeting of the International Aeronautic federation, which began here today. Delegates from every European country in which aviation is a subject of daily news interest have assembled here to discuss some of the important questions that have arisen in regard to the sport, or science, as its ardent followers prefer to term it.

In view of the prominence of the Wright brothers and other Americans in this field, regrets are expressed that no American is attending the conference. The United States has, however, a representative in the person of Roger William Wallace, the Englishman selected by the Aero Club of America to look after its interests.

### To Decide Winner of Race.

Probably the question of greatest popular interest to be decided at the federation's meetings is the determination of the winner of the international balloon race, which started from Berlin Oct. 10. The greatest distance was covered by Shaeck, in the Swiss balloon Helvetia, but he violated the rules of the contest by landing at sea on the deck of a steamer. The rules declared that landings must be made on terra firma, and the awarding of the prize to Shaeck has been protested by the English club.

Another matter to be taken up is the attempted control of aviation by automobile clubs, which claim the right to supervise flying contests in which the motor is a factor. Flying machines with motors include "heavier than air" machines and dirigible balloons, and the aeronautic clubs declare that the upholding of the automobile clubs' contentions will leave to them only gas bags without motors.

The new question of the right of way through the air will also come before the federation. Until very recently this has been regarded by everybody as a matter for jesting, but delegates to the convention, secure in their belief in the future of flying, declare that the time has come for taking it up in earnest.

## AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Changes in Management, Caused by the Death of Major Orlando J. Smith.

New York, Jan. 11.—The directors of the American Press Association announced today the election of the following officers to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Major Orlando J. Smith, the founder and former president and general manager of the association: Hon. Jesse Holdom, president; Courtland Smith, vice president and general manager; William G. Brogan, assistant general manager; Al-

## Seymour Dry Goods Co.

104 S. Chestnut St.

Great Clearance Prices in our Ready-to-wear Department.

Cloaks, all New Goods at 33 1/3 per cent. or one-third off the price.

All Tailored Suits and Furs at one-half price.

Come at once and get the best selection.

## Claypool & Fry,

SUCCESSORS TO L. F. MILLER & CO.

bert Bernet, auditor.

Courtland Smith has been the acting general manager for the past year. William G. Brogan has been the acting assistant general manager for the same period. Mr. Bernet is manager of the Columbus office. Wayne B. Stowe and Maurice F. Germond remain as secretary and treasurer respectively. William G. Brogan was elected to the vacancy in the board of directors.

"They treated me so handsomely at the farewell banquet last night," said Mr. Barnes Torner, "that I assured them I would come back very soon." "Yes," said Mr. Peppery, "so Critick told me. But he said otherwise the affair was very pleasant."—Stray Stories.

### How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 25c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay.

### A NEW YEAR GIFT

8 acre truck farm, new four room house and barn, edge of town, \$2400. 5 acre truck farm, house and barn and good orchard, near town, \$1450. I also have a number of farms from 80 to 500 acres at investment prices. E. C. Bollinger, Agt. Phones 156 Hancock Building.

## CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit INSURANCE Real Estate, Rental Agency Prompt Attention to All Business

## Shoe Repairer

P. COLABUONO,

Ladies' and Gents' Shoemaker. Boot and shoe repairing while you wait. Fine work given special attention. 129 S. Chestnut St., Sprenger Bldg.

## Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to

## THE SEYMOUR TAILORS

And have them put in first class wearing condition. NORTH CHESTNUT STREET Next door north of New Pearl Laundry

\*\*\*\*\*

## SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

Piano Teacher,

Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St. SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

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## LEWIS & SWAILS

LAWYERS  
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

## INSURE YOUR PROPERTY

IN THE

## Queen Insurance Co.

Assets \$6,844,559.94

GEO. SCHAEFER, Agent. 1st Nat. Bank Building.

### EXPERT

## PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED

Arthur F. French

SEYMOUR, IND.

Drop a Postal and I Will Call.

## ELMER E. DUNLAP,

ARCHITECT

824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office, Columbus

## Extra Trousers

200

Pairs of Men's Extra Trousers 2.50 and 3.00 values. In order to clean up the lot we make

The Price

\$1.90

The Pair

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

The signal of a flagman to cross is held, in *Union P. R. Co. vs. Rosewater*, 2 C. A. 157 Fed. 168, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 803, not to relieve one from the duty to look and listen before driving upon a crossing.

One whose passage to a station to take a train is obstructed for an unreasonable time by standing cars is held, in *Louisville & N. R. Co. vs. Daugherty*, 32 Ky. L. Rep. 1392, 108 S. W. 336, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 740, to be entitled to recover from the railroad for injuries caused by exposure to inclement weather.

A consignor of a shipment over connecting lines is held, in *Wente vs. Chicago B. & Q. R. Co.* (Neb.) 115 N. W. 850, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 796, to have the right, upon the arrival of the shipment at the connecting point, upon payment of the charges of the first carrier, to demand a redelivery of the shipment.

That a railroad company is answerable to its passengers in the same degree for the safe condition of the cars of other companies used in its trains as for its own, is held in *Morgan vs. Chesapeake & O. R. Co.* (Ky.) 150 S. W. 961, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 790, notwithstanding it is required by law to take cars of connecting carriers and haul them on equal terms with its own.

Failure to adjust ventilators on cars in which fruit is shipped, resulting in the freezing of the fruit, is held, in *Schwartz vs. Erie Railroad Company* (Ky.) 106 S. W. 1188, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 801, not to render the carrier liable, where there is a well known custom not to change the ventilators unless instructed by the shipper.

Imposing a reasonable penalty upon a carrier for failure to settle a claim for goods lost while in its possession for interstate transportation is held, in *Morris vs. Southern Exp. Co.* 146 N. C. 167, 59 S. E. 667, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 983, not unlawfully to interfere with interstate commerce, in the absence of any congressional legislation to the contrary.

A state statute imposing a liability of \$1 a day upon each car for delay in furnishing freight cars ordered, and permitting no excuse therefor except "strikes, unavoidable accidents, and other public calamities," is held, in *Patterson vs. Missouri Pacific Coal Co.* (Kan.) 94 Pac. 138, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 733, to be a reasonable police regulation, imposing no considerable burden upon interstate commerce.

That a city may, by force, resist the unauthorized construction of street railway tracks upon its streets, is held in *Los Angeles R. Co. vs. Los Angeles* (Cal.) 92 Pac. 490, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1269.

Whether failure to look and listen before attempting to cross an interurban street car track laid along the public highway is negligence is held, in *Chicago & J. Electric R. Co. vs. Wanie*, 230 Ill. 530, 82 N. E. 821, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1167, to be a question for the jury.

One who slips and falls upon a street crossing rendered slippery by oil applied by a trolley company to its tracks to facilitate rounding a curve is held, in *Slater vs. North Jersey Street R. Co.* (N. J. Err. & App.) 69 Atl. 163, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 840, to be entitled to recover for injuries received.

One engaged in unloading a wagon, with his body in the path of passing street cars, and who for five or ten minutes fails to look or listen for an approaching car, is held, in *Volosko vs. Interurban Street R. Co.* 190 N. Y. 206, 82 N. E. 1090, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1117, to be negligent as a matter of law.

That a person may be found not to have become a passenger on a street car, having swung himself onto the step while the car was in motion, the conductor refused to accept him as a passenger unless he got inside, is held in *Hogner vs. Boston Elev. R. Co.* (Mass.) 84 N. E. 464, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 960.

Baling of hay by a purchaser agreeing to pay a certain price per ton for hay and do the baling is held, in *Driggs vs. Bush* (Mich.) 115 N. W. 985, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 654, to be sufficient part payment to take the contract out of the statute of frauds.

Failure to enclose the elevator on which an employee was injured by the falling of a barrel from an adjoining elevator operated in the same enclosed shaft is held, in *Power Packing Co. vs. Enzenberger* (Kan.) 94 Pac. 905, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 784, to be prima facie evidence of negligence, within the meaning of a factory act requiring owners or operators of manufacturing establishments properly and substantially to inclose or secure elevators, etc.

The negligent failure of a telephone company to summon an addressee to receive a long-distance message offering employment is held, in *McLeod vs. Pacific States Teleph. & Tel. Co.* (Or.) 94 Pac. 568, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 810, to render the company liable for the loss thereby occasioned.

The destruction of a bridge by extraordinary flood is held, in *Mitchell vs. Weston* (Miss.) 45 So. 571, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 833, to be within the obligation of a bond requiring the builder to replace it if removed from any cause, fire excepted, within a certain period.

An attempt by a municipal corporation to prohibit loitering on the streets, in so far as applied to persons conducting themselves in a peaceable, orderly manner, is held, in *St. Louis vs. Gloner* (Mo.) 109 S. W. 30, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 973, to be an interference with the constitutional right of personal liberty.

The burial of a dog in an adjoining lot is held, in *Hertle vs. Riddell* (Ky.) 106 S. W. 282, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 795, to violate the property rights of a lot owner in a cemetery set apart for the burial of the white race, and for cemetery purposes only.

**Non-Paying Customers.**  
The proprietor of one of the largest hotels in New York speaking of the use made by non-paying customers of his house, said to a rural guest a few days ago: "We have a large number of patrons from whom we never collect a cent, although we have no such thing as a free list. They come here in the morning, pick up a cast-off paper, which they read, keeping an eye open for another, which they grab as soon as it is dropped. After reading a while they stand at the ticker, often giving long lectures to their fellows on financial conditions and stock possibilities. The overcoat becomes burdensome, and it is taken to the checkroom, where its owner knows it will be perfectly safe. Then,

if they can tear themselves from the ticker, letters are written on our stationery. They do not use our telephones, because we charge an extra 5 cents for the call, but they carry home matches, toothpicks, blank cards and business cards, and use the soap in our lavatories. They also take generous nibbles of the cheese and crackers in the cafe. The stranger part of all this is, that the majority of this class are well-to-do and highly respectable, and on that account we do not shut them out."

## A LEGEND OF MAXIMILIAN.

Emperor's Fate Said to Have Been Fore-shadowed by a Cracked Die.

The sale a few days ago for \$27 each of two specimens of the gold twenty peso pieces coined for the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian of Mexico and dated 1866 brings attention to an interesting series of coins which made their appearance during the brief period of the attempt to establish a European monarch upon the throne of the Montezumas.

Of course one of the first acts of Maximilian in his accession to the throne was the striking of coins bearing his portrait and title. The silver coins were of 5, 10 and 50 centavos and 1 peso. The copper coinage of Maximilian consisted of but a single denomination, the 1 centavo piece. The story was generally circulated at one time that many of the 20 pesos denomination were originally struck. This statement has not been confirmed, but it is a fact that the coin is scarce.

The first of the issues of Maximilian attracted notice on account of the statement that the engravers of the pieces which show the Emperor's bust had executed the design in such a manner that by reversing the coin a likeness of a donkey was produced. It requires a great deal of imagination, it may be said, to work out such a resemblance.

There has been an impression that all the coins of Maximilian are scarce, but this is not so. Great numbers of them were struck, and as the Mexican dollar has for many years been a favorite form of currency in the Orient millions of such pieces found their way to the eastern countries during the reign of Maximilian. The idea that the 1 peso piece was held at a high premium may be accounted for by the rumor in general circulation about 1868 that the Austrian government was buying up all the Maximilian dollars at \$5 each.

There is said to be one extremely rare variety of the 1 peso which was struck at the Mexico City mint in 1868. According to one story, the first dies broke after thirty-five pieces had been coined and this number represented the age of Maximilian when he was shot. It was also said that one ball pierced his forehead at the exact spot where a flaw appears in the die.

As a matter of fact, says an expert numismatist, a die did go to pieces after a few coins had been struck and the subsequent dies were of far inferior workmanship. The coins of the first set are identified by the letters on the inscription of the obverse, which are shorter than those of the usual issues, and there is a depression in the temple of the Emperor's portrait.—New York Sun.

## Where the Others Failed.

A young man in quest of a situation entered the apartment of a high bank officer and made known his errand.

"Well," kindly said the captain of finance, "there's an opening in the bank for the right young man, and there have been several applicants for it already. Are you energetic and willing to learn?"

"Try me, sir."

"That's good for a starter. Do you gamble?"

"No, sir. I have a mother to support and can't risk my earnings that way."

"Ahem. Now—here the great man squared himself before his applicant, in indication that the most important question was now to come. "Do you ever go fishing?"

"Yes, sir," replied the young man without hesitation. "Was fishing yesterday."

"Ah! and what kind of a catch did you make?"

"Only one little perch," smiled he.

"Good! You're the young man I've been seeking. All the others answered up all right until I put that last question; then they lied!"—New York Times.

## A Sporting Parson.

In a seaside parish in the early part of the last century there lived a sporting parson. The place was a favorite landing place for woodcock at the time of their annual immigration, and the parson used to tell off a native to let him know as soon as the birds began to arrive. On Sunday he was preaching to his congregation, and had just commenced the second head of his discourse, when the church door was cautiously opened and a head appeared, followed by a beckoning finger. The parson did not see, or would not heed, the intruder, so the latter then gave a loud cough. The preacher stopped his preaching in the middle of a sentence, and excitedly asked, "What is it, John?"

"Cocks is coom," replied John. The parson hurriedly closed his sermon case. Shut the door and lock it, he cried to the clerk. "Keep the people in church till I've got my surprise off. Let's all have a fair chance."—Dundee Advertiser.

## The Absent Mindedness of Genius.

The absent mindedness of great thinkers is a well known phenomenon. When Morse had completed his wonderful telegraphic system he confessed to a difficulty which appeared to him almost insurmountable. "As long as people can be used," he said to a friend one day, "it is easy. But what must be done when we come to a bridge? We cannot use poles there, and the wire would break of its own weight without some support." "Well," replied the friend, "why not fix the wires to the bridge?" Morse looked at him thoughtfully for a moment, and then exclaimed: "I never thought of that. It's the very thing." This instance of mental concentration of one leading idea to the exclusion of all others is almost as remarkable as that told of Sir Isaac Newton, who cut a hole in his study door to allow his favorite cat to come and go freely, and then cut a smaller one for the use of her kitten.—Dundee Advertiser.

## Cuba's Orange Crop.

One-half million crates is the most recent estimate of this year's orange crop in Cuba—the largest in the history of the island. Until a few years ago thousands of crates of oranges were brought to Cuba from Florida and California every year, but for the last three seasons the shipments have become less, and will possibly cease entirely within another year. Orange cultivation on a scientific scale did not begin in Cuba until about eight or nine years ago, and may be considered in its infancy, but is progressing rapidly, and even at this early stage is now in position to supply the local markets. The orange business of the island is controlled almost entirely by Americans.

## Eat Moderately.

In order to be in perfect health one must be temperate in eating. The meals also should be regular. Regularity is one of the golden rules of a well-ordered life.

## THE EXILE.

The great canella swings its blooms  
Like censurers down the languid air;  
More dear to me the purple plumes  
New England lilacs wear.

The sun strides an exulting god—  
To glorious above the plain:  
I crave gray skies and April sod  
Green from the last long rain.

At night the stars are wonderful  
Remote they blaze aloof—apart:  
Oh, northern night-sky, far and cool,  
Your stars shine in my heart.

I want the hills of home again:  
And aye my heart is yearning—yearning  
To feel the hill-road up the glen  
Caress my feet returning.

—Grace Hazard Conkling in Everybody's.

## THE TYPIST AND

## THE TRIFLER.

"I want to know," said the Trifler. "I just want to know how long he is going to be—that's all."

He seated himself comfortably as he spoke—that is to say, as comfortably as the limitations of office furniture permitted—in the only armchair in the room, and, crossing his legs directed a gracious smile at the Typist, who sat with the fingers of one dainty hand poised impatiently over the keys of the typewriter at the other side of the table which divided them.

"I am sorry I cannot tell you," replied the Typist, gazing pointedly at a heap of unanswered letters before her. "I do not know how long Mr. Calthrop will be exactly."

"Ah," observed the Trifler in a meditative tone, "there are so very few things—are there not?—so very few things in the world that anybody does seem to know 'exactly.' Perhaps it has never struck you how difficult it is to acquire exact knowledge of almost anything?"

"No," said the Typist, "it never has."

"I thought it probably hadn't," admitted the Trifler affably. "Yet, take quite a common illustration. If you ask a passerby the time, he will either tell you off-hand, or he will glance at his watch—if he is a polite person—and tell you that it is about half-past 3, say, or twenty minutes to 3—as the case may be—whereas, in point of fact, it never is within five minutes of the time he asserts. His watch is wrong, or he hasn't taken the trouble to count the divisions on the dial between each five minutes. What a wonderful thing that typewriter of yours is!"

"This typewriter!" She looked up at him with mild surprise. "Why, it is quite an ordinary one."

"I suppose so," agreed the Trifler, a little regretfully. "And you really can write with it?"

"Well, I should not be here if I could not," retorted the Typist; "should I?"

"I don't know," said the Trifler. "I'm here, and I can't."

"Oh, that's quite different. Besides," she glanced at him defiantly—"what are you here for?"

"For the matter of that," replied the Trifler, meeting her glance with unruffled composure, "what are you here for?"

The Typist colored violently, and her eyes dropped again to the pile of letters in front of her.

"I think that is rather an impertinent question," she said, in a low tone.

The Trifler gave an audible sigh.

"It seemed to me rather a pertinent one," he remarked, in a disappointed voice. "Of course, you know what I'm here for?"

"To see Mr. Calthrop—you told me. But he's not in—I told you."

"It doesn't matter at all," rejoined the Trifler airily. "I'll wait. I have nothing to do for the next hour or so, and this is—er—he gazed round the room with expansive appreciation—"an extraordinarily comfortable office."

"Hadm't you better go?" asked the Typist in a low tone.

"Go! Before seeing Calthrop? Why, he would never forgive me," protested the Trifler. "I couldn't really dream of going yet. Besides—"

"I don't see that there is any 'besides' to keep you here," said the Typist.

"They say love is blind," murmured the Trifler, with an air of philosophic abstraction.

"I don't understand you!" said the Typist, drawing herself up.

"I am not in the least surprised at that," said the Trifler amiably. "Very few people do. It has long been my fate to be misunderstood. Yet I hoped he paused and looked at the Typist a little uneasily. "I hoped," he repeated—"by-the-by, there is no harm in hoping, is there?" he broke off to inquire,

"None that I am aware of," she replied, with her chin in the air.

"Well, then, I hoped you did," he explained, in Italian.

"Hoped—I did!" She affected an admirable bewilderment. "Hoped I did what?"

The Trifler spread out his hands with a gentle deprecating gesture.

"You compel me to be explicit," he expostulated. "It's so much less embarrassing to approach these—er—preliminaries in the elliptical manner. Except," he added as an after thought, "when you have a typewriter handy!"

"I have no wish to compel you to be anything," retorted the Typist. "And it is quite time I returned to my work; so if you will kindly allow me, Mr. Clavering—"

"She made him a little ironical bow, and was in the act of sweeping past when the Trifler, with incredible dexterity, caught her by the wrists and drew her back sideways so that she faced him involuntarily.

"How dare you!" cried the Typist, struggling to free herself.

"I am a man of simply extraordinary courage," he explained. "Now, look here—look at me—look me straight in the eyes! You know it—and you have known it, you obstinate, willful girl, for months past! I love you. Oh, yes, I love you—there isn't the least mistake about that whatever. But what I want to know is whether you love me? And I have come here today for the purpose of finding out. And—and I believe—" he gave a low chuckle—"I believe I have found out! Tell me—have I?"

"Oh, let me go! I don't know what you have found out, or what you haven't!" pleaded the Typist, her cloak of dignity falling suddenly from her and leaving her defenseless and exposed to the arrows of the one great enemy whom never girl vanquished yet. "Let me go—please!"

"I thought so," murmured the Trifler. "You do."

"I don't," she protested.

"Then I can't let you go till you do," he remarked judicially. "I'm very sorry."

"Oh—well, then, if you must—if you insist—"

"I insist," said the Trifler firmly. "Well, then, you—you have."

"You mean—you do?" he inquired. "It's—it's the same thing, isn't it?" faltered the Typist.

"Practically," he admitted, after an instant's reflection. "The proposition therefore stands thus: I love you—you love me. Ergo, we love each other. The proposition, by a logical sequence of ideas, becomes converted into a proposal. Which you accept."

"I didn't say so," answered the Typist. "Say so now, then," directed the Trifler.

"What do you want me to do?" she asked temporizing.

"I want you to marry me. I hope you don't mind marrying me? It is, I believe, the usual thing under the circumstances."

"Marry you!" She gave a low little laugh. "But you know I am only a poor typist, and you—you are—what are you, I wonder?" She paused to reflect.

"My friends," he replied, "have most unwarrantably got into the habit of calling me a Trifler. A man's friends are rarely distinguished for an exaggerated courtesy in their estimates of him. My enemies"—he considered an instant—"well, I cannot at the moment recollect that I have any enemies. In actual fact, I am an individual of extreme earnestness and with an absorbing passion for acquiring knowledge—and other things; you among them. Since you left home, a week or two ago, and decided to exist independently in a small though luxurious suite of apartments of your own, you see I could not very well, being a young and giddy bachelor, call upon you, being a young and bewilderingly lovely spinster, at your own private residence, without running some risk of offending the proprieties. And so I was obliged, you understand, to come here to this office in order to—well, to find out what I wanted."

"You said you—you came to see Mr. Calthrop!" retorted the Typist a little resentfully.

"I shall see him—later," replied the Trifler, with an airy gesture. "The fact is, I have already seen him. Calthrop is a pretty intimate friend of mine, and he arranged to give me a clear hour alone with you in the office this morning; he won't be back for"—the Trifler carefully consulted his watch—"for another ten minutes at least."

"Oh!" exclaimed the Typist, "you—you wicked fraud! Then you actually had the audacity to arrange it all with Mr. Calthrop beforehand?"

The Trifler smiled with infinite complacency as he folded the Typist closer into his frock-coat.

"Actually!" he replied.—Emerie Hulme-Beaman in Sketch.

Company in Texas Uses Resinous Slabs, Tree Tops and Stumps.

Following the lead of the government in the search for substitutes for spruce pulp wood in paper making, private companies are starting in business along these lines. One of these companies is the Southern Wood Distillates and Fiber company, with headquarters at Chicago.

This company has an operating plant at Orange, Tex., where waste resinous slabs and turnings, which are ordinarily burned, are used in making liquid by-products and fiber. All sorts of mill waste, such as tree tops and stumps are also used in this manner. As an illustration of the waste of possible pulp wood the following data are given:

"In the long leaf yellow pine section of Louisiana, within a radius of 100 miles taking Lake Charles as a center, more than five thousand cords of waste pine slabs and edgings are burned daily in open fires at the various mills as worthless refuse. This daily waste is more than doubled by the 5000 cords of fat pine wood in the shape of limbs and tree tops left on the ground to rot in the logging camps of this same section."

The Gentle Cynic.

Kindness is often wasted. Even a postage stamp must be licked before it will do its duty.

Two hearts that beat as one don't always continue to keep time.

Even when people grow old gracefully it takes them a long time to do it.

A seldom known fact people think of us all the world knows it first.

We don't realize what a cold, cruel world this is till things get too hot for us.

A woman may be the light of a man's life, either as a beacon or a danger signal.

There were as many ways to make money as there are to spend it we would all have more.

Even when a man hopes for the best he begins to wish he had hoped for something better.

It's when a man has use for his friends that he discovers most of them to be making acquaintances.

Marry for love and you won't be so often reminded by your wife of what you married her for.

Great men sometimes make mistakes. If it wasn't for that history would be mighty dull reading.—New York Times.

Not Like George Washington.

According to her husband, Mrs. R. C. Heitzman of New Brunswick, N. J., told a little white fib that served to punch all of the holes in her matrimonial meal ticket. It all happened Monday night. Mrs. Heitzman put on her Merry Widow, looked at the glass to see if it was on straight, and started out of the family domicile.

"Which way, little one?" queried the head of the house.

"Just go on over to see mother for a little while," she said.

The next day when Heitzman met one of his friends he got a jolt.

"Say, old fellow, you ought to be proud of that wife of yours; I saw her at the theater last night and she is stunning."

Heitzman concluded that his mother-in-law did live in any theater, unless she had moved over night, so he betook himself to a newspaper office, where he inserted an advertisement notifying the public that he would not be responsible for any of his wife's bills in the future.

A Certainty.

A lady in a southern town was approached by her colored maid.

"Well, Jenny?" she asked, seeing that something was in the air.

"Please, Mis' Mary, might I have the afternoon off three weeks from Wednesday?" Then, noticing an undecided look in her mistress' face, she added hastily—"I want to go to my fiancée's funeral."

"Goodness me," answered the lady—"Your fiancée's funeral! Why, you don't know that he's even going to die, let alone the date of his funeral. That is something we can't any of us be sure about—when we are going to die."

"Yes," said the girl doubtfully. Then, with a triumphant note in her voice—"I'm sure about him, Mis', 'cos he's goin' to be hung!"—Everybody's Magazine.

## THE VANDERBILT WEALTH.

Commodore Was Seventy Before He Made His Great Fortune.

The Vanderbilt fortune, once the greatest financial power in the United States, probably amounts, at the present moment, to not far from \$300,000,000. Of this, William Kissam Vanderbilt, who controls the majority of the family properties, holds in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000, while twelve or fifteen descendants of the commodore share among themselves the remaining \$200,000,000.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact in the whole remarkable career of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt is that he did his really important work and heaped up his enormous fortune after he was 70 years old. He was born in 1794, and almost all his energies, until the outbreak of the Civil war, had been absorbed in the management of his numerous steamboat and steamship lines.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, when running his steamboats up and down the Hudson river, had felt keenly the competition of the railroad along its eastern shore. Later developments led him clearly to perceive, what most of his contemporaries saw only faintly, that transportation in this country would follow the line, not of the canal and the river, but of the steel rail. As soon as he had caught this glimpse of the future, Vanderbilt characteristically acted upon it. Fifty years before, foreseeing the possibilities of steam travel by water, he had sold his whole sailing fleet and purchased steamboats; acting just as promptly now, he sold all his water craft and began purchasing railroads.—Burton J. Hendrick in McClure's Magazine.

## Scarcity of the English Penny.

It is not very generally known that the British royal mint has lately been waging a losing battle in trying to cope with the abnormal demand for the nimble penny. To meet this demand they have been turning out pennies at a rate of four tons a day. The production of the copper penny is said to be the invention of the penny-in-the-slot gas meter. At first hearing this seems almost whimsical. On closer investigation, however, there seems to be a good deal of reason in it. About 116,000 pennies go to the ton. Last year no less than 155,000,000 pennies were taken from the mint to be used in London alone. This is an average of 400,000 pennies a day. Another item in the case is the fact that this scarcity of the penny becomes more acute at the end of every quarter. This has been coupled with the fact that the autometers are emptied quarterly, hence the connection here seems to be somewhat hazy.—Dundee Advertiser.

## The Gag.

Henry E. Dixey, at a dinner in New York, talked about gagging—about the ability, reasonably common among actors, of introducing impromptu jokes into a part.

"Nearly all of us can gag," said Mr. Dixey. "Usually, though, the gagging is of a selfish nature. I'll explain to you what I mean."

"Once, at the beginning of my career, I played the part of a footman. I wore in this part a very broad white collar, a kind of Eton collar. Well, the leading man told me one night that with my help he would introduce a gag."

"All right," said I. "What is the gag to be?"

"You know how," said the leading man, "in the third act I write a letter while you stand beside me and wait to carry it to your mistress? Well, after the letter is finished I'll reach over to you and absentmindedly take up your white collar. Of course it will make a large black stain, but you will see it will bring down the house."

"I laughed harshly.

"Capital," said I. "And I'll finish the thing off with a little gag of my own. As soon as you have wiped your pen on my nice collar, I'll whisper to you and knock you down. Of course it will hurt you a little, but you'll see—it will be the bit of the show."—Washington Star.

## Fate of His Old Friends.

Arch Cook, the district passenger agent of the Southern road, is from Danville. This fact leaked out when he told another story yesterday.

An old inhabitant who had been absent from Danville for four or five years returned on a visit and was inquiring after some of his old friends.

"How is old Bill Jones?"

"Poor old Bill's dead. Yes, he drank himself to death. We buried him right over there."

"Is that a fact? And how about George Jones?"

"Old George went the same route a couple of years ago. Drank himself to death. We buried him right over there."

"Well, well! Does old Bill Smoots still talk politics?"

"I hardly think so. Old Bill died about a year ago. He drank himself to death."

"Guess you buried him right over there with the rest?"

"No, we just poured him back into the barrel."—Louisville Times.

## A \$4000 Return on Ten Cents.



Good for Indigestion.



# ECZEMA

The Terrible Itching, Burning  
Disfigurement, Humiliation of  
**ECZEMA**  
Banished or no pay

Cases that baffled all medical skill—cases believed incurable—these are the people we want to try.

## Dr. Taylor's Eczema Remedy

It purges the blood of the poison which causes the disease; it kills the surface germs, leaving the skin normal and healthy.

There is No Doubt About This  
Thousands of testimonials to the efficacy of the treatment can be seen at this office. Sold by

W. F. PETER DRUG CO.,  
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Columbus and  
Southern Traction Co.



In effect Nov. 22, 1908.

THE HOOSIER LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 10:16 a. m., 1:16, 4:16 and 9:16 p. m.

SEYMOUR-INDIANAPOLIS LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis, making stops at Azalia, Taylorsville and Whiteland on flag signal only, at: 8:13 a. m. and 6:13 p. m.

LOCAL CARS leave Seymour northbound for Indianapolis and all intermediate points at 6:53, 8:53, 9:53 and every hour thereafter until 4:53, 6:53 and 7:53, and at 8:53 and 10:20 for Greenwood, and at 11:55 for Columbus.

Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the I. & L. Traction Co., for Louisville and all intermediate points, also with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

A. A. ANDERSON, Gen. Mgr.  
Columbus, Indiana.

Indianapolis and Louisville  
Traction Company



In Effect Sept. 12, 1908.

THE HOOSIER LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 10:14 a. m., 1:14, 4:14 and 9:14 p. m.

THE DIXIE LIMITEDS leave Seymour southbound for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:09 a. m., 12:09, 4:09 and 8:09 p. m.

LOCAL CARS leave Seymour SOUTHBOUND for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, (8:54 for Scottsburg,) 9:54, 10:54 a. m., 12:54, 2:54, 4:54, 5:54, (7:54 for Scottsburg,) 8:54 and (11:00 p. m. for Scottsburg.)

Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the I. C. & S. Traction Co., for Indianapolis and intermediate points, also with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

SEYMOUR TERMINAL—On Second St., between Indpls. Ave. & Ewing Sts.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.  
Scottsburg, Ind.

Southern Indiana  
Railway Co.

## TIME TABLE

North Bound.		
	No. 4	No. 6
Lv Seymour	7:45 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Lv Bedford	9:05 a.m.	6:20 p.m.
Lv Odon	10:13 a.m.	7:28 p.m.
Lv Elmore	10:24 a.m.	7:39 p.m.
Lv Beehunter	10:38 a.m.	7:51 p.m.
Lv Linton	10:53 a.m.	8:12 p.m.
Lv Jasonville	11:19 a.m.	8:39 p.m.
Ar Terre Haute	12:15 a.m.	9:35 p.m.
No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p.m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p.m.		
South Bound.		
	No. 1	No. 3
Lv Terre Haute	6:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
Lv Jasonville	7:27 a.m.	1:27 p.m.
Lv Linton	7:52 a.m.	1:52 p.m.
Lv Beehunter	8:07 a.m.	2:07 p.m.
Lv Elmore	8:21 a.m.	2:21 p.m.
Lv Odon	8:31 a.m.	2:31 p.m.
Lv Bedford	9:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
Ar Seymour	11:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p.m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 p.m.		

For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or

P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.  
Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.

## LABOR LEADERS GET TOGETHER

Federation Council Takes Up  
Sentence of Court.

## IMPORTANT MEETING TODAY

Executive Council of the Federation of Labor Assemblies at Washington to Consider the Matter of the Sentencing of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison—Union Men Are Unanimous in Declaring the Court's Judgment Unconstitutional and in Contravention of the Rights of Free Speech.

Washington, Jan. 11.—One of the most important assemblages in the history of union labor in the United States is the meeting today of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, called to consider the sentencing of three leaders of union men to jail for contempt of court.

Just what action the federation will take in the cases of Samuel Gompers, its president; Frank Morrison, its secretary, and John Mitchell, its second vice president, is not definitely known. It is safe to say, however, that a vigorous protest will be made against the imposition of the jail sentence pronounced by Judge Wright of the District of Columbia supreme court.

### Criticise Sentences.

All the labor leaders gathered here for the meeting repeated their former declarations that the sentences were unjust and in contravention of the rights of free speech guaranteed by the federal constitution. None of them would forecast in advance the action of the council, but they were unanimous in the opinion that the language to be used would be forcible.

In connection with the meeting of the federation council there will be held at the department of commerce and labor the conference of important labor leaders, prominent publicists and directors of big industries to consider several questions of importance throughout the country, called by Secretary Straus.

### Subjects to Be Considered.

Some of the subjects which will probably be considered are:

The prevention of the dissemination of misleading information in European countries concerning the demands for labor in the United States.

The making more effective the division of information in the work of locating immigrants who come to this country.

The problem of the unemployed during periods of financial depression such as the country experienced in the last year.

## OHIO'S NEW GOVERNOR

Judson Harmon Takes Oath of High Office Today.

Columbus, Jan. 11.—With the inauguration here at noon today as governor of Ohio of Judson Harmon, Democrat, who will preside over a state government that will be Republican in its legislative end, lively times are



JUDSON HARMON.

predicted in the politics of the Buckeye state. The Democrats of the senate, who are outnumbered by the Republicans by only six members, have already served notice on their opponents that they expect to receive more consideration than is usually accorded to a legislative minority.

Tomorrow the two houses in joint session will elect Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland to the senate seat which will be vacated by Joseph B. Foraker on March 4. Mr. Burton will serve out his congressional term, ending March 4. As he was re-elected last fall, a special election will be called in Cleveland soon after March 4 to determine his successor in the house of representatives.

### Both Factions in Earnest.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 11.—Over four carloads of anti-prohibition petition to the legislature protesting against the proposed state-wide prohibition law have gone to Nashville. Nearly two carloads of temperance people also left on the same train and will present their side of the question to the committee on liquor traffic in Nashville tonight.

## WISTFUL DEMOCRATS

Many Are Waiting for New Governor to Shake the Plum Tree.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—Prediction: are being made that a new deal in Democratic state politics will follow the inauguration of Governor Marshall. Already he has indicated that he will not take any of the factional claims seriously. He is not affiliating with either the Taggart or the anti-Taggart elements, so-called. It is said that he has strong hopes of seeing the party reunited so that it will go on winning victories. The understanding now is that he will insist on the practice of rigid economy in the conduct of the state's affairs and that he hopes to bring about a system by which the expenditures may be cut down. Lately the "machine" politicians have begun to wake up to the fact that their chances of handling the state patronage under Governor Marshall have dwindled. It is said that Chairman Stokes Jackson of the state committee received a very rude jolt when he sought appointment as a member of the railroad commission. While Governor Marshall appreciated Chairman Jackson's services, it is said that he has other arrangements regarding the railroad commission and that he doesn't consider it necessary to appoint anyone and everyone connected with the state organization. It is reported that only one appointment will be given to the corps of managers who presided at the Democratic headquarters. Chairman Jackson is now said to be an applicant for a place on the state tax board. Gilbert Hendren of Bloomfield, who was chairman of the speakers' bureau, is an applicant for the same appointment. Secretary Joe Kelley is said to be a candidate for state oil inspector, and Judge Millard Cox, who presided over the press bureau, it is said would like an appointment. The applicants for appointments new form a large brigade, but it is said that none of them will receive much consideration until after the adjournment of the legislature, which promises to absorb most of the governor's time for the next sixty days. None of the party leaders seem to know definitely how they stand with the governor-elect in the matter of distributing patronage, but the impression is growing that while he will be pleased to receive their recommendations, he will not consider himself bound to follow out their plans.

With the finish of the Democratic race for the senate now in sight, John W. Kern, the Indianapolis candidate, seems to be forging to the front again. Unless there is a successful combination formed within the next four days, his chances of winning in the caucus Wednesday night will be better than two to one. Inquiries among all the candidates today brought the replies that no combinations have been formed. Two candidates declared that in their opinion there will be no attempt to combine any of the forces. It is extremely doubtful whether a combination can be made against Kern, B. F. Shively or any other candidate. It is not believed that there is any party leader or senatorial candidate who can deliver more than two or three votes. The indications are that the candidates and their lieutenants have accomplished about all they can and that very little will develop between now and the caucus.

## ANOTHER MARATHON TO BE RUN TONIGHT

Smallwood and Dorando to  
Try Conclusions.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—The acute attack of "marathonitis" from which the Mound City is suffering will come to a head tonight when the starter's pistol sends Percy Smallwood, the Welsh runner, and Dorando Pietri, the famous Italian, off on their long run.

The race will be run in the Coliseum and will be for the full Marathon distance, 26 miles and 385 yards. The track is ten laps to the mile and has been built especially for tonight's race. Both of the runners have met Tom Longboat, the champion professional Marathon runner, Smallwood having beaten him in a ten-mile race in Philadelphia and Dorando having lost one Marathon race to him in New York and another in Buffalo.

## LAWYERS TO DINE TAFT

Augusta Bar Association Will Honor Temporary Resident Tonight.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 11.—As a sort of prelude to the great doings at Atlanta on Friday of this week Augusta will entertain at dinner tonight its distinguished temporary fellow townsman, President Elect Taft.

Mr. Taft will be the guest of the Augusta Bar association at its annual banquet. Numbered among the guests will be most of the prominent residents of the city and surrounding country.

### Fatal Pistol Duel.

Yazoo City, Miss., Jan. 11.—In a pistol fight Sunday at Silver City, near here, D. E. Sproles, a prominent planter, was perhaps fatally shot and Vess Davis, a negro, was instantly killed. The negro and Sproles had some words regarding the burning of a house. Later Davis opened fire on the white man, four shots taking effect. Sproles in turn shot Davis dead.

## TIME TO ACT.

Dont Wait for the Fatal Stages of  
Kidney Illness. Profit by Sermour  
Peoples Experiences.

Occasional attacks of backache, irregular urination, headaches and dizzy spells are common early symptoms of kidney disorders. It's an error to neglect these ills. The attacks may pass off for a short time but return with greater intensity. If there are symptoms of dropsy, puffy swellings below the eyes, bloating of limbs and ankle, or any part of the body, don't delay a minute. Begin taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and keep up the treatment until the kidneys are well, when your old time health and vigor will return. Cures in Seymour prove the effectiveness of this great kidney remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

## CURLERS GET TOGETHER

Great Bonspiel Was Begun at St. Paul Today.

St. Paul, Jan. 11.—The bonspiel of the Northwestern Curling association, which will begin here today and continue all week, will be the largest bonspiel ever held by that association.

The greatest array of players of the ancient Scotch game of curling that ever gathered together outside of a few of the Canadian bonspiels, both in point of number and playing ability, will be seen here during the spiel. Gold medals, gold watches and other valuable prizes will be awarded to the successful welders of the "besom and stone."

### Life 100,000 Years Ago.

Scientists have found in a cave in Switzerland bones of men, who lived 100,000 years ago, when life was in constant danger of wild beasts. Today the danger as shown by A. W. Brown of Alexander, Me., is largely from deadly disease. "If it had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery which cured me, I could not have lived," he writes, "suffering as I did from a severe lung trouble and stubborn cough." To cure sore lungs' Colds, obstinate Colds and prevents pneumonia, its the best medicine on earth. 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by W. F. Peters drug store. Trial bottle free.

### Situation at Messina.

Messina, Jan. 11.—Balmey weather has prevailed for the past two or three days at this place, and it is a great blessing, making it possible for the troops and survivors of the earthquake to live more or less comfortably in the open. Occasionally there are earth-shocks, but the people have become accustomed to them. General Mazza, who is in supreme command, has adopted stringent measures in order to protect the people and the people's property.

### Sees Mother Grow Young

"It would be hard to overstate the wonderful change in my mother since she began to use Electric Bitters," writes Mrs. W. L. Gilpatrick of Danforth, Me. "Although past 70 she seems really to be growing young again. She suffered untold misery from dyspepsia for 20 years. At last she could not eat, drink nor sleep. Doctors gave her up and all remedies failed until Electric Bitters worked such wonders for her health." They invigorate all vital organs, cure Liver and Kidney troubles, induce sleep impart strength and appetite. Only 50c at W. F. Peters drug store.

### Changed by Circumstances.

"Where's your watch?" asked the observant man.

"Why, here it is," replied the man whose prosperity had slipped a cog and two recently.

"But that's a silver one. The one you used to carry had a handsome gold case."

"Well—er—circumstances alter cases, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

### Tortured on A Horse.

"For ten years I couldn't ride a horse without being in torture from piles," writes L. S. Napier of Russell, Ky. "When all other remedies and doctors had failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me." Infallible for Piles, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Boils, Fever-sores, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Corns. 25c. Guaranteed by W. F. Peters drug store.

### Our Fleet at Naples.

Naples, Jan. 11.—The United States battleships Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota and Vermont, under Rear Admiral Sperry, the commander of the Atlantic fleet, arrived here Sunday at dawn.

### A Night Riders Raid.

The worst night riders are calomel, croton oil or aloes pills. They raid your bed to rob you of rest. Not so with Dr. King's New Life Pills. They never distress or inconvenience, but always cleanse the system, curing Colds, Headache, Constipation, Malaria, 25c. at W. F. Peters drug store.

Want Ads get results. Try one.

## INAUGURATION TODAY BLOCKED

Program at Illinois State Capital  
Given a Setback.

## MAY DELAY IT ANOTHER WEEK

Political Observers at Springfield See

No Present Way Out of the Deadlock

Which Threatens to Tie Up Inde-

initely the Proceedings of the Legis-

lature—Perfunctory Session Was

Held Today, but No Business Will

Be Attempted Until Tomorrow.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 11.—With a deadlock of the legislature, the upper branch fully organized to transact business, and the lower barred under the present interpretation of the law from proceeding in its regular routine, the possibilities for the week in Springfield are many. Perfunctory sessions of both houses are being held this afternoon, but the real business sessions will not convene until tomorrow, when both houses will meet and the struggle for a joint session will recommence. The proximate cause of the deadlock is the refusal of the senate to enter a joint session with the house to canvass the votes cast for state officers at the November election, but behind this cause is a suspicion well grounded in the minds of the friends of Governor Deneen that such a joint session would have been the prelude to the beginning of a contest over the governorship, which might put his opponents in a position to oust him from the gubernatorial seat.

Coincident with the convening of the two branches of the legislature at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, there is scheduled a meeting of the Republican state central committee in the rooms of the railroad and warehouse commission in the state house. It is the belief of the administration's friends that the members of the central committee will make strong efforts to convince the Republican legislators who refused to enter the caucus and supported Speaker Shurtliff that the party organization is threatened unless they recede from their position. Meanwhile the talk of an agreement by which it would be possible to secure a joint session which would be confined to a canvass of the votes, continues, and some politicians see hope of reaching an understanding between the opposing factions which would guarantee a recount program satisfactory to the administration and also to the friends of Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for governor. The Democratic minority, headed by its leader, Representative Lee O'Neil Browne of Ottawa, has announced that it will contest the election.

It is understood that the friends of the governor have done all they could to strengthen his position in the senate, and there is a strong belief that the deadlock will continue at least until the administration forces have exhausted every avenue which might bring assistance to them.

Some of the more optimistic legislators and politicians see hope that the inauguration ceremonies, which properly would have taken place today, will be held this week, but the greater number see no chance for an inauguration for another week, if then.

Possible action by county central committees, particularly in the districts represented by Republicans who supported Speaker Shurtliff, was commented upon through the day. The senatorial battle, on which depends the toga of Senator Albert J. Hopkins, is one of the angles of the entanglement which caused much comment. The possibility of a coalition between the Democratic minority and the Shurtliff men, which would result in the elevation of Speaker Shurtliff to Senator Hopkins's seat in the senate, is considered by many to be one of the integral factors which has blocked the wheels of legislation in the state capital.

## CRUSHED BENEATH CHURCH

Ancient Swiss Edifice Collapses, Killing Forty or More Worshipers.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 11.—During divine service Sunday an ancient church near Sion suddenly collapsed, burying the worshipers in the ruins. Practically all the members of the congregation were killed or injured. The fire company of the place extricated forty corpses, but it is believed that there are still a number under the timbers. Sixty persons were badly injured. The collapse of the church was caused by the time-worn pillars in the underground crypt giving way.

### Night Riders Taken to Jackson.

Jackson, Tenn., Jan. 11.—The six night riders sentenced to death at Union City and two others sentenced to twenty years in the state penitentiary have been placed in jail here and will be held in close confinement to await the action of the state supreme court, which will meet in this city next April.

The charred body of the wife of Martin Ricks, a lumber buyer at Marion, Ind., in the ruins of a barn which had evidently been fired by an incendiary, has created suspicion of a sensational murder at that place.

## COLDS

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Munyon's Cold Remedy Relieves the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. Checks fevers, stops discharges of the nose, takes away all aches and pains caused by colds. It cures Grip and obnoxious Coughs and prevents Pneumonia. Price 25c.

Have you stiff or swollen joints, no matter how chronic? Ask your druggist for Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy and see how quickly you will be cured.

If you have any kidney or bladder trouble get Munyon's Kidney Remedy.

Munyon's Vitalizer makes weak men strong and restores lost powers.

Munyon's Magazine Almanac sent free on request.

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SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

## SPARK FROM TROLLEY CAUSED A DISASTER

Twenty-Five Lives Lost In Explosion at Zelgier.

Duquoin, Ill., Jan. 11.—A disastrous gas explosion in which twenty-five men lost their lives occurred at an early hour Sunday morning in Joseph Leiter's famous colliery at Zelgier. A spark from a trolley pole of an electric motor coming in contact with a pocket of gas is assigned as the cause of the explosion.

The Americans killed by the explosion included Willis Warner and Albert Kerr, foremen; James Patterson, Joe Richardson, Fred Morgan, J. O. Erans, Gilbert Jones, Joe Tate, James Philipps, John Cassary, Aaron Jereoll, Thomas Hubbard, Coe Puckett and Charles Smother.

Mr. Leiter personally conducted the first relief party that descended into the mine to recover the bodies. The lone survivor of the explosion was an Italian youth who escaped unharmed.

An expert who had been experimenting with the gas in the mines at Zelgier left Wednesday, confident that he had placed the mine in safe condition to be operated.

The men entombed were engaged in clearing away the debris caused by the recent fires in the mine, and it was expected that operations would be resumed this week after two months' suspension.

## Heart Strength

Heart Strength, or Heart Weakness, means Nerve Strength, or Nerve Weakness—nothing more. Positively, not one weak heart in a hundred is, in itself, actually diseased. It is almost always a hidden tiny little nerve that really is all at fault. This obscure nerve—the Cardiac, or Heart Nerve—simply needs, and must have, more power, more stability, more controlling, more governing strength. Without that the heart must continue to fail, and the stomach and kidneys also have these same controlling nerves.

This clearly explains why, as a medicine, Dr. Shoop's Restorative has in the past done so much for weak and ailing hearts. Dr. Shoop first sought the cause of all this painful, palpitating, suffocating heart distress. Dr. Shoop's Restorative—this popular prescription—is alone directed to these weak and wasting nerve centers. It builds; it strengthens; it offers real, genuine heart help. If you would have strong hearts, strong digestion, strengthen these nerves—re-establish them as needed, with

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